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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

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Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
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Office on second floor, third room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

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L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
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ROBERT R. LITTLE,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXIII, NO 30
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LIII, NO 14

"CATCH-PENNY" SOAPS.

Anything that is the best of its kind is sure to be imitated, and the fact that an article is counterfeited, is the best possible evidence of its value. There are scores of imitations of the Ivory Soap, which grocers are persuaded to buy because they pay more profit than the "Ivory" will. On account of this extra profit, the grocer represent them to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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For backache, and all sudden, sharp, or long-standing pains or weaknesses of every kind. Virtues of fresh hops, hemlock and pine balsam combined. It is wonderfully
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School Opens Sept. 19th.
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CORSETS ARE CURSES.

SOMETHING CONCERNING HOW AND WHEN THEY ORIGINATED.

Ovid Puts Them at the Head of Remedies Against Love—Oils and Unguents in Developing the Human Form Divine—A Few Points Also About Foot Gear.

The small accessories of toilets, whether they be necessities or only pretty adjuncts, have made industries which have employed many people in their manufacture, and have added largely to the growth of that passion for dress which has, in different centuries, broken out in both man and woman. Adoration for the human form has covered the feet, bedecked the hands with jeweled trifles, and incased the body feminine in stiff whalebones until it has become of different shape than nature intended. No article of apparel is so much discussed at this time as the corset; in truth, there is an absolute war over it.

TO MAKE THEM GRACEFUL.

Still, this same corset has held sway long and firmly. Even in the days when the Greek sculptors builded their ideal of beauty on the Venus de Milo writers inveighed against large waists, Ovid putting them at the head of remedies against love. They were an undoubted outgrowth from the bandages worn by the Greeks to restrain a tendency to corpulency, and were as much used by men as by women, if we are to believe Aristophanes. History also relates that Marc Antony had need to resort to such means "to compress his swelling figure." The bands were three in number—the strophium, a bandage wound round the bust; a zona, or the waist belt, and the tenta, wound round and round below the waist. Nor were the bandages worn alone for compressing undue rotundity of form. They were made wider and longer and wrapped in large folds about slight figures to give them the grace of undulating lines. From the latter use, more than the former, has descended the reprehensible habit of lacing, the cause of the outcry against the stiff, whaleboned corset of today.

In the ancient days a very thin, slender figure attained to a much admired position by being enfolded in a large and voluminous strophium and tenta, and using only one thickness of bandage as the zona, producing the first effect of an unnaturally small waist. When this did not prove effectual in disguising the lack of cushioning to their bones they resorted to oils and unguents for bathing the body; goose fat mixed with warm milk and the egg of a partridge, the conglomeration being highly scented, was deemed the most productive of the desired embonpoint. But great care was taken that not a drop should fall on the body near the waist; in fact, while going through the fattening process the zona was worn day and night.

Since the days of incense burning in the temples, a record of which is found in the books of Moses, have perfumes been used, and from the Egyptians, through the Jewish people, has passed the art of making them, of burning aromatics and of carrying about richly wrought flacons of scent which have sometimes been made in the form of smelling bottles and again as perfume sprinklers. The fashionable woman of today wears her antique silver vinaigrette suspended from her chatelaine or carries her scent about in a costly flacon, rich with chasings or carvings, filigree work or enamel of fragile Venetian glass, or of metal thickly studded with jewels, and none of a greater size than can be readily carried in the hand, which fashion Queen Elizabeth instituted in carrying about her pomander. By the way, it was in her reign that perfumes and scents began to be manufactured generally by Europeans, although as early as the Fourteenth century the Venetians competed with the dwellers in the far east in the manufacture of sweet odors.

Ingenuity today is not taxed to furnish fresh designs for scent bottles, as the gold and silversmiths have only to copy the relics of other days preserved in families and museums, the demand being only for antiques, and the supply is largely of imitations. Some beautiful patterns are devised in the form of the most grotesque of goblins and dragons, wrought out in gold and precious stones. Others are chased with scrolls and surmounted with coronets and coats of arms, suggesting German workmanship; others are carved of wood or some one of the semi-precious stones, as the onyx, the bloodstone, the carnelian and the like. These usually have a base or cup of gold or silver filigree work, and are usually of French manufacture, although the carvings may be brought from India, Switzerland and Italy; yet another is of silver inlaid with arabesques of gold, and is evidently Moorish.

Who would suppose that the common use of shoes and all kinds of foot coverings was of a much later date than the carrying of scent bottles? No one, I am sure; and yet the people of certain European countries, long after they had learned to clothe their bodies in an elaborate and costly fashion, were in the habit of "going barefooted." This was the custom even so late as the Sixteenth century, and in the Fourteenth warriors equipped in full armor rode about without any covering on either feet or legs below the knees. This would seem still more strange than it does did one not recollect that even in this enlightened day the Scots, who would scorn any suggestion of barbarism, still cling to their national dress, which leaves knees wholly uncovered, despite the cold climate. The earliest records bear witness, however, that Moses and Aaron were commanded to take the shoes from off their feet before entering the temple, and in Egypt at that time the rich and great wore sandals incrusted with precious stones, of which the soles were made of gold. On the bottom was engraved the names of such people as had been conquered by the owners, if they happened to be of the conquering sex. Sandals with points elongated and turned up were the exclusive property of royalty.—Chicago Herald.

Man Changes Little.

Horace's rustic waited for the river to run down. If he could have waited long enough he might have seen its last drop roll by. But human nature is always the same. If one of those who died when the world was young should return to it now he would not know its cities and their customs; but he would know its children and their ways, its mothers and their hopes, its lovers and their vows. He would not know the old philosophies by their new names, or the old sciences under the modern developments; but he would know the human heart and its ideals as he would know the midnight sky and its constellations.

We are told that ours will one day be a dead planet moving with other dead planets around a cold and darkened sun. That will not matter if love is immortal. A wandering angel, curious of such things, would find amid the ruins of our civilization here and there an infant's toy, a marriage ring, a sculptured cross. "These are tokens," he would say, "of eternity, not of time. They can teach us nothing new in heaven."—New Orleans Picayune.

The Future of Steamboating.

It is not easy to predict what is to be the future of this great boating interest. We have over twenty thousand miles of steam navigation, we have original and enterprising boat builders, and an enormous traveling public. We have had in the past a phenomenal fleet of steamboats, particularly on our western rivers, and yet the business has been greatly depressed, and there are fewer boats afloat today than twenty years ago. Moreover—and this is the most serious matter of all—our canals are being abandoned year by year. While Europe spends millions on canals and waterways, while France is trying to make every little stream navigable, and England is trying to turn her interior cities into seaports, we permit our canals to fill up or foolishly give them away to impecunious railroads for roadbeds. Is it wise? Are we safe in trusting all our freight business to railroad corporations? Today we can, if the need come, send gunboats inland from the Delaware to New York bay. If we permit the railroads to destroy the business of the canal between our ship yards and our navy yards, we may be sure that in every European war office the fact of our folly is carefully noted for future reference. Once Great Britain fought a great battle to destroy the water route that connects the port of New York with the back door of New England. Saratoga was fought to destroy a vital water route. Fortunately, the English generals who planned in London thus to cut the country in two failed, and yet today we are abandoning our canals and see our great internal steam navigation system decay without a thought of the consequences.

On the other hand—for there is a brighter side to every picture—there is a disposition among the traveling public to demand larger, finer, and safer boats everywhere. We are being taught by English tourists who visit us how to see our own country. We may complacently talk of our limited trains and all that. Every foreigner who visits us asks first of all for our steamboat routes, because our lake, river, and sound boats are known of all the world.—Charles Bernard in Century.

An Intelligent Dog.

A large dog at one of the Scranton hotels became very much attached to one of the boarders. He got in the habit of following this man in his leisure walks up town, and the boarder liked to have him along. But on a rainy day the dog didn't see the man start out, and the latter had got around the corner before the dog caught sight of him. The big dog was so tickled when he saw that his old companion was not far away that he dashed up and rubbed his great wet side against the gentleman's good clothes. That was a form of boisterous familiarity not to be put up with, and the man spoke harshly to the dog and drove him back. The dog's sensitive nature resented this unkind treatment, for from that day to this the man has never been able to get the dog to walk out with him, although he has done everything he could think of to win back the dog's friendship. He followed the man once, but he did it much against his will and only after his owner had ordered him to. It was thought the spell had been broken, but it hadn't, and he has refused to accompany the man except when his master has commanded him to.

Another illustration of the dog's intelligence is told by the same gentleman. The dog's owner and he were in the reading room one day when the dog strode in and lay down on the carpet. "I won't mention his name or make any motions," said the landlord to his boarder, referring to the dog, "but I'll say something to you in an ordinary tone, and see if he will notice it." Then the landlord added: "I think his place is behind the desk in front of the safe, instead of in this room." The dog seemed to pay no attention to what had been said, but he got up right away, walked slowly through the long hall, pushed the gate open back of the desk and lay down in front of the safe.—Scranton Special to New York Tribune.

A Wire with a History.

A bit of wire was introduced into our conversation at the club. It was a silent, uncommunicative bit of copper, about a sixteenth of an inch thick and four inches long. Most any hardware merchant would give you a similar bit of wire, because its value would be so little he could not reckon a price for it. But this particular piece, Mr. Vail (whose father co-operated with Morse in inventing the telegraph) carries in his pocketbook as carefully as if it were gold, many times more weighty. It is a passive, pliant substance—an inanimate bit of copper, but it gave the first electric thrill that has brought the inhabitants of the world close together, conquered time, and annihilated distance. It is a bit of the first three miles of wire ever used for telegraphy. It is a piece from the experimental line constructed by Morse and Vail, Sr., when they were testing their inventions. Only a little of this wire, Mr. Vail, Jr., informed me, has been preserved. After it was taken down from the experimental line, his father used part of it as a trellis for vines on his front porch. Part of it may have been used in the construction of the line between the capital and Baltimore, but if so it was lost track of. It was from the trellis that the mementoes were recovered. "I think I got less than six feet of it," said Mr. Vail. "After telegraphy became a wonder of the world we began to appreciate the value of such a memento, and we saved what we could of the original three mile wire. I have given pieces to a few persons who have been especially interested in it, and some was arranged on a card, with a photograph of the original instrument, now at the National museum, that was sent to the Paris exposition."—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

John Bright used to say that in one important respect a dog is superior to a man. When a man is utterly out of everything, he gives up; but a dog simply curls up and so continues to make both ends meet.

A Joking Indian.

The Indian has been said to be incapable of joking; but the Maine Indian has apparently degenerated, for here is Joe Susep, of the Penobscot tribe, telling about a log that became wedged under the Ripogenus Falls so that while one end was in the water the other was striking against the ledge with such force and rapidity as to catch fire.—Lewiston Journal.

Ah Sin and the Gasman.

Admiral Porter held a state dinner in Washington and Ah Sin, a Chinese servant, was assigned to duty in attendance at the door. In his country a visitor's rank is indicated by the size of the card, and a huge yellow one means the presence of a prince. The small bits of pasteboard received but scant courtesy from Ah Sin, but when the gas collector presented his bill the Celestial's demeanor underwent a change. The long, yellow slip captured Ah Sin, and with profound salaams he bowed the astonished gasman into the presence of the amazed family and irate head of the navy.—Chicago Times.

CURES FOR INSOMNIA.

A Lady Tells How She Helped Her Husband to Break the Awful Spell.

I was much interested in the notes from Dr. Ford's lecture in the Herald of Health, and with that every woman as well as every nurse in the land could read them. Those of us who are at the heads of households may some time need all the knowledge we can get upon the subject of insomnia. The trouble grows more common every year, especially in America, where we are apt to live upon "nerve" in all times of trial or excitement.

There is no doubt that personal magnetism is one of the best medicines for insomnia, the will of the nurse subjugating and calming that of the patient. Two very unhappy cases have come under my own personal supervision. One was my husband, who became so wretched that he would sleep about two hours and then get up to walk all over the place, and often for miles into the country. One night I began talking to him when he awakened, and finding that my voice quieted him, kept on, repeating poetry, and finally mixing my sentences up in a dreadful way, I was so sleepy myself. But he went to sleep, too, and did not awaken until near morning. It was remarkable, for he had not slept so much at night for two years. That day I learned to repeat Paris Ronn, knowing that my husband was very fond of it. So when he got wakeful the next night I had something to say over to him, and to my delight, he fell asleep before I was half through the poem. And so we kept up our midnight conversations for three months, I telling all the fairy stories, the gossipy incidents, and repeating all the poems I knew. And little by little, so soon as he began to sleep every night, he was cured, and now a cannon fired in the room would hardly awaken him.

The other case was of a lady with whom I spent a year. I begged her to try the Dalsarte movements of the body—limbering herself, and swinging about until she began to feel drowsy. When she would grow restless in the night, she would arise and try the same exercise. It finally cured her, after a year of faithful practice. Her trouble was more physical, while my husband's was mental. He grew to depend upon me like a child, and if I happened to be away from the house, he could not sleep. So soon as a person so afflicted begins to sleep well, the general health improves and sleep is more easily induced. As Dr. Ford says, there is a knack of putting one to sleep, and each daughter of the family ought especially to learn the secret, if possible, for so much of the comfort and well being of humanity depends upon women.—Mrs. George W. Ogilvie in Herald of Health.

The Benevolent Foreigner.

Mrs. Micawber, in "David Copperfield," when about to sail with her alway impecunious husband for Australia, announces that she wishes that husband to take his stand upon the vessel's prow and firmly say: "This country I have come to conquer! Have you honors? Have you riches? Have you posts of profitable pecuniary emolument? Let them be brought forward. They are mine." Fiction is always behind reality, and no fancied Micawber ever carried his effrontery so far as many instances, well authenticated, in actual life. When, for instance, the Hungarian general, Klapka, had been invited by some agent of Mr. Seward's to serve in our army during the civil war, he wrote to Gen. McClellan, giving his terms. Those terms were that he should be paid $100,000 in cash; that his annual salary should be $25,000; that he should serve as Gen. McClellan's chief of staff for a short time, until familiar with English, and should then take McClellan's place at the head of the American army. There was nothing unexampled about this. We meek and patient Americans are constantly in the position of being lectured on manners by foreigners so ill bred that, were they Americans, they would never have a second invitation into well bred company; on pronunciation and language by persons unable to make themselves heard before an audience; on the graces of literature and art by orators who cannot even dispose of their own arms and legs without the greatest discomfort. Long suffering as we are by nature, Americans have had so much put upon them in these ways that the revenge taken in Europe by Barnum and Buffalo Bill seems hardly too severe an international retribution.—T. W. H. in Harper's Bazar.

No Familiarity Intended.

An American visiting English clubs is sure to be surprised at the number of titles he hears. Besides the nobility nearly every one seems to have a special handle to his name. Colonels are not quite as numerous as in Kentucky or Georgia, but for captains and majors we can't hold a candle to them. But it was reserved for me, an American, to "knock them out" on rank in a most unexpected manner. An old waiter—an ex-soldier—at the Savage, called me Marshall several times one evening, and was reprimanded by one of the members for addressing a guest by his first name. "His name!" exclaimed the old fellow, looking astonished—and then turning said, "Why, your honor, I thought marshal his rank!" General Grant prophesied that I should be a general, but the old waiter went him one better, and the title stuck to me for awhile, too.—Marshall P. Wilder's Book.

Wash Your Hands.

Cases of infection that could be accounted for in no other way have been explained by the fingers as a vehicle. In handling money, especially of paper, door knobs, banisters, car straps and a hundred other things that every one must frequently touch there are chances innumerable of picking up germs of typhoid, scarlatina, diphtheria, smallpox, etc. Yet some persons actually put such things in their mouths, if not too large! Before eating, or touching that which is to be eaten, the hands should be immediately and scrupulously washed. We hear much about general cleanliness as "next to godliness." It may be added that here, in particular, it is also ahead of health and safety. The Jews made no mistake in that "except they washed they ate not." It was a sanitary ordinance, as well as an ordinance of decency.—Sanitary Era.

Needn't Look Like an Undertaker.

There are people in this world so good that they make you tired. You meet them most often in good places, and they are quite apt to keep people away from the good places instead of drawing them there. The good Bishop Middleton, who had studied the thing carefully, has said: "Virtue itself offends when coupled with forbidding manners." Virtue ought not to do that, and such a coupling makes it all the worse for virtue. There is no reason why a virtuous young man should look like an undertaker, and why a sinful chap should be fascinating. Things are wrong this way. The good young man should be charming with wit and wisdom, and unconsciously he will mark his way in the world with sweetness and light and gladness, and let virtue have a better time than sin can ever have.—New Orleans Picayune.

ON A BIG 'POSSUM FARM.

THROCKMORTON HAS EIGHT HUNDRED OF THE FUNNY THINGS.

His Farm Near Griffin, Ga., Presents a Most Singular Sight—An Immense Orchard of Persimmon Trees—The Way the 'Possums Fight When Feeding Time Comes.

A few miles west of Griffin is the home of Mr. William Throckmorton. Mr. Throckmorton is the proprietor of the most unique and remunerative farm in Georgia. It is the "Lime Creek 'Possum farm."

On the very crest of a well wooded hill is a comfortable cottage surrounded by beautiful shade trees. At the foot of the hill is a pretty branch, running through the very center of a ten acre persimmon grove inclosed within a high board fence.

The persimmon trees are interspersed with a quantity of old hollow trees and hollow logs planted in the ground.

WHAT AN EXPERT SAW.

It was in the early afternoon when we arrived, and to the uninitiated the farm appeared to be an immense fruit orchard bearing an oblong whitish sort of fruit hanging from the dead limbs of the trees by a long, black stem. But appearances were deceptive. It was not fruit, but between seven and eight hundred 'possums taking their afternoon siesta. Our party were somewhat unacquainted with the habits of the Georgia 'possum, and consequently plied question after question to our highly amused hosts. I now consider myself an expert on the 'possum, and here is what I learned and saw:

The 'possum, when desiring to take a nap, simply climbs the most convenient tree, walks out on a limb, wraps his tail one and a half times around and swings his body out into space. His legs and feet are drawn close into his body and his head drawn up between his shoulders until it forms an almost perfect ball and appears to be a great pear covered with white fur.

The sun was slowly setting below the distant pine mountains and we were still gazing at the queer objects in amused wonder when a half dozen little 'possums emerged from the pocket of their mother, ran up her tail and commenced playing on the limb above. In a few minutes this marsupial stretched her head and then her fore feet out. She swung herself once or twice, grabbed her tail with her fore paws and climbed up it to the limb, which she caught with her claws, untwisted her tail and pulled it up. Hardly had she balanced herself when the half dozen young ones climbed into her pocket and were hid from view. She then climbed down the tree.

While this was going on more than seven hundred others had awakened and were coming down from the trees. Reaching the ground each one made for the creek, drank, and then ran up the hill to a pen in which they were to be fed.

BAKED 'POSSUM AND 'TATERS.

They were of all sizes. Some would barely weigh a half pound, while others would tip the scales at thirty. The 'possum, when hungry, utters a sound which is a cross between a mew and a moan. Over seven hundred 'possums were together so thick that the ground could not be seen between them, and the small ones had been forced upon the backs of the larger. All were uttering this peculiar sound, reminding one of an army of soldiers moaning over the death of their general, when through a gate a negro pushed a wheelbarrow, heaping full of all kinds of trash and slops—consisting of fruit pealings, vegetables, meats, bones and bread. As he hove in sight the scene among the 'possums reminded one of feeding time in a menagerie. The little ugly animals screamed and scratched and hit at one another until the negro had scattered the contents of the wheelbarrow over the ground. Then, although it was well scattered, all wanted to eat in one place just like hogs, and there was considerable more scratching and biting. But this did not last long, for the rations were soon consumed by the great drove of 'possums, and they commenced to disperse, seemingly contented, and this time climbed the persimmon trees.

During the persimmon season the 'possums are not fed at all, for it is on this fruit they become rolling fat and ready for market.

Mr. Throckmorton ships five hundred to eastern points and the cities throughout Georgia. They average him $1 each, and he makes quite a good thing out of it, as they are practically no expense to him. In shipping to Atlanta and Georgia points they are generally dressed, but the majority go to Washington and are shipped there alive. The large shipments to Washington are perhaps due to the average southern congressman's fondness for "baked 'possum and 'taters."—Griffin (Ga.) Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

The Way of the Negro.

The ignorant, pleasure loving, happy-go-lucky negro of Washington is as carefully discriminating with reference to the payment of bills as the insolvent merchant who is making a list of preferred creditors. The grocer or butcher who trusts him is often likely to want for his money until the ink on the account book becomes pale and illegible, but the professional man—the doctor or the lawyer—always gets his money. He looks upon a doctor with a kind of superstitious respect. The simplicity of his mind makes him an uncanny being who brings about wonderful results by means that can be little short of supernatural. He will bring his last fifty cents to a doctor whom he has employed and force it upon him, whether he wants it or not. "Take it, boss," says he; "I'll be hoodooed if you don't take it." The lawyer is also regarded with awe because of his mysterious connection with the powers of the law, and in most cases has little trouble in collecting his fees.—Washington Critic.

According to Voltaire, forks were in use on the continent in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries. This is disputed. They were not introduced into England until the beginning of the Seventeenth century.

Never Forget

That we take no "note of time," but of its loss.

That they who criticise most are often most open to criticism.

That idleness and happiness may never go hand in hand together.

That the chronic kicker does not always monopolize the kicking business.

That it is better to be buried and not dead, than to be dead and not buried.

That fitness of things does not consist in having your boots well blacked while sitting for your picture, and at the same time leaving your hair unbrushed.

That it is the height of folly as well as the height of fashion, to never care to go to church or the theatre, unless it is presumed that there will be such a crowd that you can only get in with difficulty.—Good Housekeeping.

The Poor Tree.

The local department of this paper fell out of a cherry tree Monday evening, or rather sailed out of it on a broken branch, which was not equal to holding the combined weight of local and a gallon of cherries in a tin pail. No injury was done, except to the tree.—Ashland (O.) Times.

A PARTIAL CRITIC.

"O little girl, whose twenty years
Make you seem none the older
Since that spring day when love's glad tears
Bade Bashfulness be bolder,
Tell me, and have you grown more wise,
Or any more discerning,
Or are you more inclined to prize
The benefits of learning?"

This to my love—a birthday rhyme—
I gave when she was twenty;
Her little head up to that time
I'd filled with books in plenty;
I'd offered Thackeray and Scott,
Shakespeare and some of Milton,
To show her in a measure what
An education's built on.

I'd offered Wordsworth—not too much—
Keats all, and bites of Shelley;
In Browning, whom I didn't touch,
I feared a cause built;
I'd offered Tennyson and some
Of Swinburne, that would go well
As spice with my selections from
Longfellow, Holmes and Lowell.

And now, the fruitful year at end,
The ripe result I sought for,
And wondered if her words would lend
The wisdom that I thought for.
Alas!—yet I confess it fell
Like "Paid" upon a debtor:—
Said she, "I liked them very well;
I like what you write better."
—P. Mederet in Harper's Magazine.

Don't Forget Your Opera Glasses.

In connection with the Portland wedding presents, a not unamusing story was current in London. A well known and popular gentleman, on arriving at his club from the theatre, discovered that he had unwittingly annexed a pair of costly opera glasses in a dainty blue velvet case. He at once instructed the hall porter to restore them to the owner, who resided at a certain number in Grosvenor crescent. The servant, however, left them by mistake at the same number in Grosvenor place, where they were regarded in the light of a very handsome and most appropriate wedding present. The owner became uneasy, but the porter was sure he had made no mistake, and the mystery remained unsolved until the lady in question accidentally saw her glasses on the ledge of an opera box occupied by a ducal party. An explanation then ensued, and the matter was amicably settled without the intervention of the lawyers.—London World.

The Blessing of Childhood.

Blessed be childhood, which brings down something of heaven into the midst of our rough earthliness. These 80,000 daily births, of which statistics tell us, represent as it were an effusion of innocence and freshness, struggling not only against the death of the race, but against human corruption and the universal gangrene of sin. All the good and wholesome feeling which is intertwined with childhood and the cradle is one of the secrets of the providential government of the world. Suppress this life giving dew and human society would be scorched and devastated by selfish passion. Supposing that humanity had been composed of a thousand millions of immortal beings, whose number could neither increase nor diminish, where should we be and what should we be! A thousand times more learned, no doubt, but a thousand times more evil. There would have been a vast accumulation of science, but all the virtues engendered by suffering and devotion—that is to say, by the family and society—would have no existence. And for this there would be no compensation. Blessed be childhood for the good that it does, and for the good which it brings about carelessly and unconsciously by simply making us love it and letting itself be loved. What little of paradise we see still on earth is due to its presence among us. Without fatherhood, without motherhood, I think that love itself would not be enough to prevent men from devouring each other—men, that is to say, such as human passions have made them. The angels have no need of birth and death as foundations for their life, because their life is heavenly.—Amiel's Journal, translated by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Strategy and Tactics.

A battle does not consist, as many imagine, in a grand advance of victorious lines of attack, sweeping everything before them, or the helter-skelter flight of the unfortunate defeated. The historian must so present it in his descriptions, the artist in his paintings. Even the writer of an official account must limit himself to the presentation of such moments as demand special treatment, or to such episodes as involve important and instructive tactical movements. All those events which are less striking, which pass more quietly, but which, nevertheless, contribute to the final result, cannot be reproduced without too much expansion. Those incidents which no account of the battle, official or unofficial, takes any note of, the thousand and one events observed only by the participants, the innumerable cases in which the direction and control of affairs glide out of the hands of the officers—these are the little drops of water that make the mighty ocean of battle and determine victory or defeat.—United Service.

Mistaking a Royalty.

One night at a reception at Mrs. Ronalds' while I was perched upon a sofa watching the brilliant assemblage, I fell into conversation with a pleasant gentleman seated beside me, who was very curious about America and American life. I told him a great deal about America, and said that Americans in England would not at once know how to address people properly. "As for me," I said, "I am as green as a gooseberry on this subject; even if I supposed you were one of the noblity I should not know how to address you." A few moments afterward Mrs. Ronalds said to me: "Mr. Wilder, that's a good thing you've been saying to the Duke of Teck; you've made an impression upon his highness." I replied: "Why, I haven't met the Duke of Teck; the only gentleman I've been talking to is standing over there." "Well," says Mrs. Ronalds, "that is the Duke of Teck." Gracious! I am a little enough fellow by nature, but just then you might have put me in a pint cup.—Marshall P. Wilder's Book.

Paper Pencils.

One of the difficulties which have stood in the way of the substitution of paper pulp for wood in the manufacture of pencils has been the toughness of the paper covering, and its consequent resistance to the action of a knife. By a new process which has been patented, the molecular cohesion of the paper is modified in such a manner that it can be cut as easily as cedar wood. The paper is first of all made into tubes, and a quantity of them are placed in a frame at the lower end of a cylinder. The substance which is to be used as a marking material is placed in the cylinder while in a plastic condition, and sufficient pressure is then applied to force it into the hollow centers of the paper tubes. After the completion of the process the pencils are gradually dried at increasing temperatures during a period of six days, and they are then plunged into a vessel of molten paraffine wax, which has the effect of modifying the texture of paper pulp as described.—Manufactures and Industries.

The Keeper.

A stranger, just arrived at a city boarding house, whose table and boarders he found not at all to his liking, fell into conversation with a quiet looking lady who sat near him in the dining room.

"I say, madam," said he softly, "have you been a prisoner long in this—this menagerie?"

"H'm!" said the lady; "'prisoner' isn't

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

Certain Williamsport papers have quarrelled with the County Commissioners over official patronage and are making things lively for the Commissioners. The Commissioners paid up and stopped their papers. *Ex.*

Chairman Kisner has been authorized by the Democratic State Committee to call the Democratic State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 4th day of September next to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer.

There is a dispute among our exchanges as to when a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution may be again submitted. We quote from the Constitution. "No amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years."

An impression has gone over the State that an act was passed at the last session of the legislature increasing the salaries of election officers, and many inquiries have been received at the state department. The act never became a law.

The members of the Standing Committee of the Democratic party met Saturday July 20th instant and apportioned the delegates for the various townships ot the county, and elected Peter A. Evans, W. C. Johnston, C. B. Eut, and Dr. F. W. Redecker, delegates to the State Convention.

There are some editors in the world who measure the virtues of the County Commissioners by the amount of official patronage they dispense. The COLUMBIAN has never heaped abuse on a board of County Commissioners because they did not give it their printing, and on the other hand it has not hesitated to criticise such actions as deserve criticism, on the part of boards that were giving it a full share of their work.

For the first time in many years there will be no Democratic county convention this year, as there are no offices to fill. The people will no doubt rejoice that for once they can go through the summer without being importuned by candidates. There are some suckers, however, who make a business of bleeding candidates, that are unhappy. Their occupation is gone for the summer. Next year there will be a number of offices to fill, with numerous applicants in the field, and then they can ply their trade for all there is in it.

President Harrison's Son Abroad.

Russel Harrison, son of the President, is having a royal time abroad according to a cable dispatch to the New York *World*. He has dined with the Queen and slept in Windsor Castle one night; has taken luncheon with the Prince of Wales and his family at Marlborough House, and is spending a day with the Marquis of Salisbury at Hartfield House, in Hertfordshire. When seen by your correspondent Mr. Harrison was engaged in packing neckties, silk underclothing, silver-mounted perfume bottles and monogrammed tooth-brush into a series of beautiful new Russian leather valises, with initials R. H. preparatory to taking the train for the Prime Minister's county seat, where he spends the night. Mr. Harrison said that court etiquette forbade his going into details concerning his reception at Windsor Castle and Marlborough House, and Minister Lincoln, who was with him during his visits, and advised him not to talk about them.

Antiquity of the Slot.

Is there anything new under the sun? Now it has been discovered that the idea of the "drop a nickel in the slot boxes" is older than Christianity. In the Egyptian temples devices of this kind were used for automatically dispensing the purifying water. A coin five drachmae dropped into a slit in a vase set a simple piece of mechanism like a well sweep in motion, a valve was opened for an instant and a portion of the liquid was permitted to escape. The apparatus is described in the "Spiritalia" of Heron of Alexandria, who lived two hundred years before the Christian era, and is illustrated in the sixteenth century Latin manuscript translations of his work, in which, by the way, is also delineated the Egyptian fire engine of the author's day, with its double force pump valves, lever arms, goose neck and probably too, air chamber—but this is a mooted point—which form the essential features of the machines of the nineteenth century.—*Fire and Water.*

Trout Can Remember.

"Some time before the death of Seth Green' the celebrated New York fish culturist and naturalist." said a Philadelphian who takes great interest in piscicultural matters, "I paid a visit with him to the fish hatchery of the State at Caledonia. In one of the ponds there at that time there were 5,000 large brook trout, every one of which had been captured with the fly—tied on barbless hooks—in unfrequented brooks in the Adirondack region. These trout Mr. Green said, had convinced him that fish have reasonable power and memory. When they were hooked, he said, and were reeled slowly in by careful fishermen who were capturing them for the state pond, they had time and opportunity to note the form and character of the tackle that made them prisoners. According to Mr. Green they never forget that experience.

"The trout had been in the pond a long time, the females never being allowed to spawn there, and would follow Mr. Green as he walked along the edge of the water tossing bits of liver into the pond. To show that his theory about their memory and reasons was correct, he would carry a cane and a fish rod concealed behind his back. If he took his cone from its concealment and held it out over the water the fish paid no attention to it; but the moment he produced the rod with its reel and line attached, away the trout scampered like a flash to distant parts of the pond. Mr. Green told me that he would permit any one to cast a fly in that pond to his heart's content' as he was satisfied that not one of the trout would come near it, so vividly did they remember their enemy of five years ago. *E. H. Mott.*

LAWYERS' BIG FEES.

CASES IN WHICH A FORTUNE WAS RECEIVED FROM ONE CLIENT.

The most lucrative classes of legal work are patents, railroads, wills and real estate. Many a lawyer has made his everlasting fortune out of a single patent case. It is common report that George Harding received for his professional services in the litigation over the oleomargarine patent enough money to enable him to build the enormous Hotel Kaaterskill up in the Catskill Mountains, and could have retired from patent practice then and there had he been so disposed. Mr. Harding, who, by the way, is that proverbially acute personage "a Philadelphia lawyer," is yet in the prime of life, hale, with whiskered, rosy-faced, English looking and stoutly proportioned. It is possible that when he named this famous fee of his up in the Catskills he didn't know that Kaaterskill means "Tom-Cat Creek."

A resume of all the great patent litigators of the past twenty-five years would be simply a list of cases in which enormous fees have been paid, and in most cases earned. "A patent lawyer," said Mr. William Hildreth Field, "often earns a fortune in one case, because he may often be compelled to give up for that one case all his other business, and for years, day in and day out, month after month and actually year after year; devote all his energies to the mastery, first of the principles, the detail, the technique of the patent and then to placing them properly before the courts getting decrees for his client's rights emoluments and enforcing those decrees perhaps in every state in the union.

"The Howe sewing machine patent is a case in point. There are indeed too many cases in point—cases, too, of the first magnitude—for me to attempt even to enumerate them—but the Howe case will do for an illustration. The Howe people retained as their counsel a Mr. Jordon. They told him he must give up all his other business and attend only to their patents. For this, in the nature of a fee, they paid him a large annual salary. But in addition they had to give Mr. Jordon the right to retain at their expense attorneys in many other states to watch closely the progress of any suits Howe might have in court. These fees in the aggregate were, of course, enormous, but the income from which they were met was enormous. Every sewing machine in the country had to pay Howe $5 for the use of his patent on the eye in the point of a needle for example."—*New York World.*

THE CURIOUS BIBLES.

WHAT THEIR NAMES ARE AND WHY THEY ARE SO CALLED.

The curious Bibles is a general name given certain editions of the Bible which are prized by the mild lunatics known to medical men and to the general public as bibliomaniacs, not for their intrinsic value, but because they contain certain old misprints or mistranslations.

Foremost among them is the Breeches Bible, so called because in the third chapter of Genesis it speaks of Adam and Eve as having "made themselves breeches" of fig leaves. This edition first appeared in 1550, in quarto form, and we owe it to the English reformers exiled at Geneva. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth it served as the regular family Bible, its popularity being due to the Calvinistic comments that liberally besprinkled the margin.

The Bug Bible, which appeared in London in 1551, and was originally known as Matthew's Bible is indebted for its curious soubriquet to the fact that the fifth verse of the ninety-first Psalm is translated, "So thou shalt not need to be afraid of any buggies by night." The original idea of the word—a goblin or spook—is still to be traced in bogie, bugbear, bugaboo.

The Wicked Bible, printed in London in 1631, was so called because the negation was omitted in the Seventh Comandment, so placing an awful injunction upon the faithful. This is much sought after, because it was promptly suppressed, the printer being fined £300 by Archbishop Laud. The money, it is said was devoted to a supply of Greek type for the University of Oxford.

The Vinegar Bible was printed in 1717 at the Clarendon press, and is so known because the parable of the vineyard in the title to the twentieth chapter St. Luke is printed "Parable of the Vinegar."

The Whig or Peacemaker's Bible obtained its name from an error occurring in St. Matthew, v., 6, where "Blessed are the placemakers" is substituted for "peacemakers."

The Treacle Bible has the passage in Jeremiah, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" rendered, "Is there no treacle in Gileadl" and the Douay (Roman Catholic) version has been described as the Rosin Bible, because the same passage has the word rosin instead of treacle. Many years ago there existed in the Stowe library the Book of Gospels, on which the English kings down to Edward VI took the coronation oath, with a huge brazen crucifix, which the monarchs kissed on its cover. The binding was of ponderous oak boards, an inch or so in thickness, fastened by huge leather thongs. The Printer's Bible makes David pathetically complain that printers in place of princes have "persecuted him with a cause." The author of this translation may have been indulging in a sly hit at the intelligent compositor, which many authors of the present would gladly re-echo.

CANADA THISTLES.

The law of April 24, '85, requires that it shall be the duty of every person or persons, or corporations owning land, to cut and destroy all Canada thistles found upon their land so as to prevent the same from going to seed and the seed from ripening. Any person refusing or neglecting to cut or destroy the thistles shall forfeit and pay a fine of $15 to the Treasurer of the School District in which such land is situated.

It is also provided that if any person or persons or corporations refuse or neglect to destroy the thistles it shall be lawful for any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved to inform, by written notice, any Constable or Supervisor of the township in which said Canada thistles may be growing, whose duty it shall be to give five days notice in writing to such person or persons or corporations to cut and destroy such thistles and on their refusal to cut and destroy them at the end of five days it shall be the duty of the officer and the aggrieved to cut and destroy them, receiving compensation at the rate of $2.50 per day, and the officer an additional fee of 50 cents a day and 6 cents mileage for each mile.

Supervisors are to remove all thistles from highways and unseated lands.

A CALL TO THE PROHIBITIONISTS OF COLULBIA COUNTY.

You are hereby respectfully but earnestly requested to call meetings in your several townships and boroughs, and choose two or more delegates to represent you in the county convention to be held in the free church at, Millvile, Pa., on Saturday, August 17, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m. Let the members of the County Centrl Committee especially, see to it that we have a full attendance, as very important business will be presented for consideration.

The times demand concentrated, vigorous action. Let our central idea be first, last and all the time, the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic. Let us marshal our forces and mass them in solid phalanx, not only to resist the common enemy of our homes and country, but to assume the aggressive, and attack him in his strongly entrenched position behind the bulwarks of political partisanship.

The apparent ease with which our opponents have swept away most the non-partisan efforts to establish prohibition should, by this time, give us at least a faint conception of their power. They are powerful but not invincible—for with right, justice and God on our side even the gates of hell shall not prevail against us. If we are true to our best interests, and the best interests of our fellow men, if honor, truth, justice and temperence in their truest sense perch upon our banners, "one shall chase a thousand and two shall put ten thousand to flight." Let us, therefor, resolve, in the strength of the Lord, to gird on our armor, stand shoulder to shoulder in this irrepressible conflict that is now upon us. The guage of battle has been thrown. The Goliath of Rum has defied the combined forces of the friends of virtue and sobriety, and we dare not remain neutral. Our innate sense of right and wrong compels us to take one side or the other. Let there be no half way measures—no compromise with Satan and his minions, but with our eyes, our purposes, our hearts fixed upon the one central idea, the total extirpation not only from our State, but from our nation, of the diabolical business of ruining souls as well as bodies, let us go forward, straight as the arrow to the mark or as the needle to the pole. The Struggle will, or may be long and severe, but shall we shrink from the performance of our manifest duties? "Up, guards, and at them!" Victory will ultimately crown our efforts if we are true to our trusts.

The public generally are invited to attend the meeting. The W. C. T. U are especially solicited to favor us with their presence.

Yours for the war,
J. B. PATTON,
Chairman Col. Co. Prohibition Party.

Must Pay the License.

Merchantile Appraiser J. J. Haley, assessed the various Opera Houses of Schuylkill county the license tax of fifty dollars. The Union Hall Association, of Pottsville, took an appeal from the assesment and an argument was made before Judge Pershing who decided that the license must be paid.

MARRIED.

BOYER—WILLIAMS—On the 8 of June at the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Freeman Boyer and Miss May C. Williams, both of Berwick.

PARKER—McHENRY—On the 17 inst., at the home of the bride, by Rev. A. Houtz Mr George K. Parker of Greenwood twp., Miss Lizzie J. McHenry of Mt. Pleasant twp.

DEATH.

HIPPENSTEEL—In Centre twp. on the 15 inst. William Hippensteel, aged 60 years.

McGARGELL—In Orange twp. on the 16 inst., John McGargell, aged 79 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier before the public.

Merit Wins

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

IT'S A MISTAKE OF YOUR'S

If you fail to examine our stock of "Special Made Clothing."

Don't purchase until you have seen ours.

WE GUARANTEE

All our garments to be of Superior Fabrics, Correctly Styled, Artistically made,

and much lower priced than any other first class clothing.

Remember, we are practical Tailors and Clothiers doing a large business.

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FIRST COST

Clothing may be ordered from us by mail. Samples of cloth and full instructions "How to take measure and obtain a perfect fit" sent Free of Charge.

When writing for samples please mention this paper.

E. O. THOMPSON

Special Made Clothing,
1338 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
(Directly opposite the Mint.)

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

We drop for the present talking about Bloomsburg improvements and call special attention to after harvest prices on our goods; $5.00 fancy parasols for $4.00, $4.00 for $3.00, $3.00 for $2.50, are all of the latest styles, with ring and chain handles, also a big line of cotton parasols and sun umbrellas at small prices. We have 25 embroidered dress patterns, were $2.50 now $1.75, our 10c India Linen now 6c our 15c Sateens now 10c, the fine French Sateens are down, they sell well until fall weather. We have a beautiful line of dress Ginghams and Seersuckers 7c. 8c. 9c. 10c. and 12c. yd.

These goods are now in stock don't wait until next week to find them all gone (white goods are selling). Our butter trade this year has been far ahead of last. it sells fast if fresh and sweet. Eggs are a little doubtful this season of the year, we have them on hand most of the time, bring them on if they are fresh.

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

Dont forget we are always at the head for fresh groceries, dishes, glass-ware, &c.

I. W. H. & Sons.

M'Killip Bros, Bloomsburg.

Photographs & Crayons. Correct Styles, Perfect Finish.

Copying, Enlarging, Viewing, and Frames to Order.

B. F. Savits,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, PUMPS, FITTINGS, &c.

Tin Roofing a Specialty.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON ALL WORK IN HIS LINE.

First door in Bloomsburg Opera House.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Town Property.

The undersigned executor of the estate of Enoch Cadman, deceased, will sell at public sale on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1889,

at 10 o'clock a. m., a lot situated on First street, Bloomsburg, between the properties of David Edwards and C. W. Eves, 40 feet front, 150 feet deep, to an alley, whereon is erected a good

FRAME DWELLING

and outbuildings.

TERMS.—Purchaser to pay two hundred dollars down, and balance in equal payments every six months, with interest.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Executor.

7-24-2w.

CURTIS COMPOUND.

BLOOD, LIVER AND KIDNEY PURIFIER.

Now is the appointed time for thoroughly cleansing the system from all impurities, and all will find that the Curtis Compound will exactly fill the bill. It has stood the test of 22 years and its sales are larger than ever, every year. Price 50c, and $1.00.

FOR SALE BY

James H. Mercer,
DRUGGIST,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from the Errors of Youth, Folly, Vice, Ignorance, &c., may be cured at home without fail or exposure. Infallible and Confidential. Large Treatise, 300 pages, only $1 by mail, sealed, postpaid. Small book, with endorsements of the press, free. Send now. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

July 19-d-4t.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED at once to Sell the only AUTHENTIC COMPLETE and GRAPHIC

History of the Johnstown Flood,

Profusely Illustrated,

with views of all sorts connected with the terrible scenes of the mighty inundation. Upon 400 pages Price $1.50—Liberal Terms. Thousands want it. DEMAND IMMENSE. Send quickly 300 for outfit to J. W. KREBER & Co., 521 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. June 21.

FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philada. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 6 mos. BEST Equipped, Best Course of Study. Circulars free if you name this paper. July 26 3m.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

Be Your Own Doctor.

It won't cost you one half as much. Do not delay. Send three 2-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufman's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its cause, and home cure. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office in Bloomsburg, Col. Co., Pa., until Wednesday Aug. 7th, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of two Low Truss Iron Bridges, one to be a fifty-four (54) feet span, 14 feet roadway, over Little Fishing Creek at Eyers Grove in Greenwood township. The other to be a forty-four (44) feet span and fourteen (14) feet roadway over Little Fishing Creek in line between Pine and Jackson Townships, near Theodore Wendenhall's in road leading from Benton to Unityville. Also at the same time and place proposals will be received for the erection of two abutments eight (8) feet high from low water mark for the last named bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners office on and after July 26th, 1889. Bids for superstructures, stone work and excavation, will be received separately or together. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

WM. G. GIRTON,
JESSE RITTENHOUSE, } Com'loners.
EZRA STEPHENS.
Attest: J. D. BODINE, Clerk.

7-19-3w. July 18th, '89.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elias George, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed an auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the balance in accountant's hands to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 15th day of August, now next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; when and where all persons having claims are required to present them for allowance or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

July 19-1889 ta.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Geo. Wenner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed an auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute balance in hands of the executors to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, the 16th day of August, now next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon; when and where all persons having claims are required to present them for allowance or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

GUY JACOBY, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Paul Fortner, deceased.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of C. C. Evans, administrator, as shown by his first and final account, will sit at the office of C. C. Evans Esq. in Berwick, on Friday, August 23, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

GRANT HERRING, Auditor.

7-19-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas L. Ball, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor of said decedent as shown by the first and final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, August 9, 1-89, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said fund must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from any share thereof.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Auditor.

July 19-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In Re-Estate of James Jacoby, late of borough of Berwick, deceased.

The undersigned appointed auditor, to pass upon the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account, and also to make distribution of the fund in the hands of administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested, and attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday, August 12, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, when and where all persons having claims against said fund must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from any share therof.

ROBT. R. LITTLE, Auditor.

July 9-1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Brewer, late of Pine twp., Columbia county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Brewer, late of Pine township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register to Lucretia Brewer and Wm. Kase West, to whom all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

LUCRETIA BREWER, Waller, Pa.,
or Wm. KASE WEST, Danville, Pa.
June 28, 1889. 6t. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Phillip Springer, late of Madison twp.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Phillip Springer, late of Madison Township, have been granted by the Register of Wills to Margaret Springer, to whom all persons indebted to the estate are required to make payment; and to whom all claims are to be presented, properly authenticated for settlement.

Or to MARGARET SPRINGER, Administratrix.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq. Jerseytown, Pa.
Atty. 6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JULY 27th, 1889,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, viz: All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Fishing Creek twp. Col. Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the South by public road, on the West by land of John J. Hess, on the North by land of Michael Wenner, and on the East by land of Michael Wenner, containing One-half Acre, more or less, whereon are erected

A LOG HOUSE,

frame stable, with good well of water and fruit trees.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Samuel E Weaver, vs. Peter J. Weaver, administrator of Anna Buss, dec'd, and to be sold as the property of Anna Buss, dec'd.

JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff.

4t.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY

KNOW THYSELF.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskilful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 800 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price, only $1.50 by mail, post-paid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association, for the PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

GRAND
SPRING OPENING
OF
CLOTHING, HATS, SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
I. MAIER'S, The Reliable Clothier.

Why are we doing the largest Clothing and Hat trade in Bloomsburg? Good reason for it you may be sure. We keep the best and most fashionable goods, and prices are ALWAYS THE LOWEST. Our store is spacious, cheerful and well lighted and a model in all its appointments and equipments. Our stock is NEW, BRIGHT and

EXCEEDINGLY : ATTRACTIVE

and comprehensive, and always we will maintain the position of

"FAIR DEALING"

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

I. MAIER.

The Largest Clothing and Hat Store in Columbia and Montour Counties.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumptian, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. THEEL
538 North Fourth Street, below Green, Philadelphia, Pa. With 25 years (genuine) practical experience guarantees to cure you more quickly, safely and permanently than any advertising physician, no matter who he may be from what College he graduated or what he may claim to do. Dr. Theel offers $1000 to any advertising physician (so-called specialists) who can excel him in the correct diagnosing and successful treatment of all Curable

SPECIAL DISEASES AND BLOOD POISON,

OBSTINATE ULCERS, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMATION, Lost Vitality, Early Decay, Physical and Mental Prostration, Melancholia, Bladder and Kidney Diseases. (Acute cases 4—10 days). Relief at once. MY METHOD combining the Allopathic, Homœopathic, Eclectic & Botanic systems of medicine, including Electricity, the only one known that cures permanently the worst cases. Largest Hospital and Private Practical Experience with every remedy and means known to science for quick recovery and permanent cure. The most dangerous cases solicited. Young, middle-aged and old men write or call for book Truth, exposing frauds, their schemes to victimize sufferers. Thousands are disappointed by quacks, gaining 25 to 50 years experience which they do not possess, their exaggerating and filling advertisements in which they picture diseases in a most horrible form, thus giving the poor sufferers false ideas depriving them of all hope making them victims of melancholy or insanity. Rest skill in the beginning will save money, suffering and delay. Hours, 9-5; Wed. & Sat. Eve's, 6 to 9. Box 1315. WOMEN & CHILDREN'S Diseases treated as eminent specialist. His hours are from 10 to 4. This Office by an

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST. NEW YORK

HIRES

HIRES' IMPROVED 25c ROOT BEER!

IN LIQUID NO BOILING EASILY MADE THIS PACKAGE MAKES FIVE GALLONS

MAKES FIVE GALLONS DELICIOUS AND SPARKLING

ROOT BEER

The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. TRY IT.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA.

June 21-d-4t.

$5 Solid Gold Watch Built for $100, until lately Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 5 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 415, Portland, Maine.

FREE

THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

I. P. THOMAS AND SON CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BONE PHILADELPHIA, PA. FERTILIZERS

Will the **FERTILIZER** you intend purchasing so act upon the soil that it will produce **BIG CROPS**, and at the same time maintain and build up the fertility.

To put **price per ton** ahead of **quality** and **producing power** is poor economy. Farming profits are too small to admit of any but judicious purchases.

After quality, and in proportion to it, **comes price.** You shall find our Bone Fertilizers, for the **work done**, always as low in price as the lowest.

If you are going to ignore quality and results, do not buy our Fertilizers.

FOR SALE BY

DAVID LONG, MILL GROVE.
NATHAN MILLER, MAINVILLE

For Your
SPRING SUITS
go to
LOWENBERG'S,
The Oldest
Merchant : Tailoring
Establishment in
COLUMBIA COUNTY.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

NEW FIRM

Cummings & Verdy,

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Wm. R. Cummings and George W. Verdy having purchased the entire Baking and Confectionery business of H. Sidner in the exchange block announce that after July 1st, 1889, they will constantly supply the public with

FRESH BREAD, CAKES,
ROLLS, BISCUITS, ETC.
OF EVERY VARIETY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and NUTS.
ICE CREAM PARLORS ATTACHED.

Orders for parties, picnics, festivals, etc. solicited.
Feeling assured that we can please we ask a share of public patronage.

June 28 '89-tf. CUMMINGS & VERDY.

COME AND HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED BY

J. G. Wells, the Optician,

WHO HAS JUST COMPLETED A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL COURSE AT BUCKLIN'S OPTHALMIC COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

NO Extra Charge MADE for Examining Eyes,

—PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.—

Fine line pebble and white crystal lenses constantly in stock, also the

Finest line of watches, clocks, and jewelry in Bloomsburg.

Fine watch work and jobbing neatly and quickly executed. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

CARPETS and MILLINERY.

Canton Mattings, cheap, to close them out. From 13½ cts. up.
RAG CARPETS. LARGE ASSORTMENT.
HANDSOME PATTERNS.
Cheaper than you can make them.
A SPECIALTY—OUR 50ct RAG CARPET. A LARGE LINE OF
New Designs at 50cts NEW ART SQUARES.

at KEITER'S,

Next door to I. W. Hartman & Son's, Bloomsburg Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, safe, sure and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, plain wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1886.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. A.M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 08	1 05	8 09	8 35	2 45	6 40
Main Street	6 18	12 53	7 58	8 46	2 56	6 51
Irondale	6 16	12 50	7 56	8 48	2 42	6 54
Paper Mill	6 08	12 40	7 48	8 56	2 52	7 04
Lightstreet	6 05	12 35	7 45	9 00	2 57	7 08
Orangeville	5 51	12 20	7 35	9 10	3 20	7 16
Forks	5 45	12 10	7 30	9 25	3 36	7 31
Tubbs	5 42	11 53	7 15	9 30	3 42	7 36
Stillwater	5 37	11 45	7 10	9 37	3 50	7 43
Benton	5 28	11 30	7 00	9 47	4 15	7 52
Estons	5 23	11 20	6 55	9 51	4 20	7 56
Coles Creek	5 20	11 15	6 52	9 56	4 24	8 00
Sugarloaf	5 15	11 10	6 45	10 00	4 28	8 05
Laubachs	5 10	11 05	6 45	10 04	4 33	8 10
Central	5 06	10 57	6 38	10 12	4 40	8 15
Echo Park	5 03	10 52	6 35	10 15	4 43	8 19
Jamison City	5 00	10 45	6 30	10 20	4 50	8 25
	Lv. P. M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. P.M.	Ar. P.M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:32 a. m.	11:02 a. m.
3:31 p. m.	6:33 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
*2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a. m.	12:37 p. m.
4.26 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A farm about a mile from Afton, containing 50 acres, all under cultivation, with good buildings, with all this year's crops, farming implements and stock will be sold at private sale. For particulars inquire of J. S. Williams, Bloomsburg.
7-26 tf.

FOR SALE.—A fine farm containing eighty-six acres, situate in Columbia County, about 250 yards from D. L. & W. R. R. and having upon it fine large buildings, a never failing spring of water, is offered for sale upon easy terms. Address to
GEO. B. REIMENSNYDER,
7-19-tf. Sunbury, North'd. Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.—A valuable vacant lot on Market St., seven lots on Eighth Street, ten dwellings and a good store property in Bloomsburg. Six farms, two grist mills and two store properties in Col. Co. A good farm of 367 acres with good buildings in Virginia and two farms in Kansas by M. P. Lutz Insurance and Real Estate Agt., Bloomsburg Pa.

Personal.

Miss Dill of Lewisburg is visiting Miss Ruth Tustin.

Mrs. Laird of Lewisburg is the guest of Miss Martha Clark.

Mr. Will C. Johnston of Jerseytown was in town on Saturday.

Miss Kendig of Lancaster is visiting her friend, Miss Patterson.

Miss Helen W. Harman of Bridgeport is visiting Miss Madge Drinker.

Miss Lulu Chance of Philadelphia is visiting at Mrs. William Kramer's.

Miss Rachael Reese of Centralia visited friends at Mauch Chunk recently.

Miss Lawrence and Miss Kauff of Milton are the guests of the Misses Runyan.

Henry W. McKelvy and family of Chicago, are visiting at Dr. J. B. McKelvy's.

Supt. J. S. Grimes was in town on Monday, and gave this office a pleasant call.

Chester Stiltz and Thomas Wheeler of Jameson City were in town on Saturday.

Mr. Frank Sloan came home from Maryland on Saturday on a visit to his parents.

C. B. Jackson, Esq., and Col. A. D. Seely of Berwick were in town on Monday.

Mr. Robert Bruff of Philadelphia is spending a portion of his vacation in Bloomsburg.

D. G. Bertsch of Mauch Chunk was in town last week visiting his son, Geo. W. Bertsch.

Phillip V. Weaver, one of Hazleton's prominent attorneys, was in town last Thursday.

Rev. Edward Brugler of New York is visiting his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brower.

Mr. Horace Hagenbuch of Mahanoy City is spending a few days at his uncle's, Mr. C. W. McKelvy.

Miss Cook of Chambersburg, who has been visiting Miss May Sharpless, went home on Tuesday.

Mrs. G. W. Bertsch went to Mauch Chunk on Tuesday. She will visit at Bethlehem and Easton also before her return.

Joseph Sands of Bowling Green, Ohio, came in last Monday to see his brother, J. P. Sands, of Mordansville, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. C. G. Barkley went to Courtland, N. Y., on Tuesday, where she expects to meet her husband on his return from the west.

Mrs. Harold Rodgers of Hazleton is visiting at her father's, Mr. J. A. Funston. She has been ill for some time, but is now improving.

Fred Drinker, son of C. M. Drinker, has accepted a situation in the COLUMBIAN office to complete his apprenticeship at the printing trade.

Rev. L. C. Sheip of Doylestown came to Bloomsburg on Wednesday of last week and remained until Tuesday, preaching in the Reformed Church on Sunday. He was the guest of N. U. Funk, Esq., and called on many of his old acquaintances during his stay. Mr. Sheip was pastor of the Reformed Church here twenty-one years ago. From here he went to Doylestown and has been located there ever since.

Oak Grove Park has been put in good condition, and is now ready for engagements. Churches, Sunday school organizations or private parties can make satisfactory terms by applying to W. R. Tubbs or Geo. E. Elwell, managers for the Board of Directors. 2w.

Hardware of all kinds at Peacocks'.

Tax collectors' notices and receipts, for sale at this office.

Big bargains in horse collars at Peacocks' to close out that line.

Look out for the mechanics' picnic. Dates given next week.

Lily Pond is visited by many people from this section every Sunday.

Tax Collectors' notices of the dates on which taxes will be received, will be inserted free in this paper.

Col. John Jameson has been awarded the contract for building sixteen miles of railroad in Bucks county.

The Episcopal Sunday School and everybody else who wanted to go, took an excursion to Central on Thursday.

Mr. Charles H. Moore, a graduate of the Bloomsburg Normal School, is elected Principal of the Orangeville Academy.

Applicants for schools in Greenwood township will be examined at Millville July 26; in Beaver twp. at Mainville, Aug. 6.

Towanda has declared war upon peddlers and unmuzzled dogs. The former are fined $50 and costs and the latter are shot.

The Ladies of the W. C. T. U. will serve Mrs. Rorer's ice cream at their rooms every Saturday evening during the summer.

Get rid of that tired feeling as soon as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite and health.

Rev. George Parsons, will preach in the Lutheran church next Sunday, when there will be a vote taken for the selection of a pastor.

S. P. Hagenbuch of Bloomsburg, has sold his interests in the distillery of B. F. Edgar & Co., at Stillwater to ex-Sheriff Smith.

We are sorry to hear of the recent accident to Eli McHenry of Benton. He was thrown from a load of grain last Friday and seriously hurt.

Last Thursday Dr. Brown operated for cataract upon both eyes of Mrs. William Runyon of Brandonville Pa. She is eighty eight years of age.

Judge E. B Lemmon, formerly of Columbia county, was one of the sufferers by the destructive fire which partially destroyed Hailey, Idaho, on the 2d inst.

J. S. Wilson, town treasurer, has given notice that he will receive taxes at the store of J. D. Wilson up to August 17th. After that 5 per cent. will be added.

Abraham Rice has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Beaver township, by the Governor. J. P. Fry was elected last spring, but being postmaster was illeligible, and hence there was a vacancy.

[Phillips' Domestic Bakery has put on the road a new bread wagon that is a model of neatness and convenience. It is handsomely finished and lettered, and has numerous compartments on the inside for cake, bread, &c. It was built at Sloan's shop.

The examinations for admission to West Point Military Academy are very severe. Out of those appointed a large proportion fail to gain admission. There is now a vacancy in this district. Are there no boys in Columbia county who want to be soldiers?

Thousands have been relieved of indigestion and loss of appetite by a single bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of this medicine, by tone and strength to the assimilative organs, has made innumerable cures of chronic dyspepsia. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

J. W. Perry, proprietor of Elk Run Hotel, Sugarloaf, was in town last week, Thursday, at which time he received from the State Fish Hatchery several cans of young trout, supposed to contain 10,000, which he took home and placed in the West Fork of Fishingcreek.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal, in merit and efficiency, as a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness. It eradicates dandruff, keeps the scalp moist, clean, and healthy, and gives vitality and color to weak, faded, and gray hair. The most popular of toilet articles.

C. C. Trench and wife, D. F. Weiss and wife, D. Kitchen and wife, W. F. Bodine and wife, S. Turnbach and wife, Mrs. P. Dely, Miss Mary Unangst and Miss Ida Turnbach went to the North Mountain for a two week's vacation. They will camp in the woods near the Elk Run Hotel.

101 YEARS OLD.—Abraham Hart, the father of ex-Senator W. W. Hart, of Williamsport, was one hundred and one years old on the 6th of May last. Recently he had a fall and hurt his back against a bench, and it was feared he might not recover. But he is slowly getting better again.

The new public school building is progressing, and is beginning to show its beauty. Twenty-five years ago the best school building in Boomsburg was the old Academy on Third street, which cost four hundred dollars. Now the aggregate value of all the school property, including the Normal, is over $200,000.

H. J. Clark's addition to his store room on Centre street will be 30 by 36 feet, two stories high. The growing business of H. J. Clark & Son requires more room and they are ever ready to keep pace with the demands of trade. Bloomsburg is booming and they intend to keep up with the procession.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Bloomsburg, Pa., Post Office for the week ending July 23, 1889.

Mr. Parry Heller, Miss Nell Schoch, Miss Ella Stroub,

Persons calling for these letters please say, "they are advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The new Episcopal church at Towanda was opened for public worship on Sunday, July 14. Bishop Rulison preached an appropriate sermon. The church is one of the handsomest structures in Northern Pennsylvania. The *Reporter-Journal*, with its usual enterprise, prints a fine cut of the building, and a long and interesting report of the services.

From July 1, 1888, the price of the COLUMBIAN is only $1.00 a year. It is the largest paper in the county, and gives the most news. Show it to your neighbor. If the reading matter of this paper for one year were printed in a book, it would make 600 pages, which would cost three or four dollars. We charge only one dollar. Try it for a year.

Oak Grove is in demand. On the 24th the Reformed Sunday School had a picnic there; on the 25th the Presbyterian occupied it; to-night a hop will be held there by the young people of the town, and to-morrow a Berwick Sunday School will enjoy itself there. Congregations wishing to engage the Grove should apply early to W. R. Tubbs or Geo. E. Elwell.

Window and door screens at Peacocks'.

Harry F. Sharpless is at home on a visit after an absence of five years. He is living at Pueblo, Colorado and is engaged in the real estate business. From a list of properties which he has for sale we notice that land on Main street in Pueblo is quoted from $137.00 per foot to $500. Business blocks are said to bring 10 to 16 per cent. on the investment.

DIED.—On Friday, about noon, Rachel Heacock died at the residence of her son-in-law, U. P. Henry, with whom she had her home, aged about sixty years. Deceased was a sister of Josiah Heacock and had been an invalid for nearly forty years. The funeral was conducted from the house on Sunday morning and interment in Friends' burying ground.—*Milleille Tablet.*

The Bloomsburg COLUMBIAN suggests that Shickshinny do something and get her name in the Philadelphia papers too. We do get into the papers occasionally, but it is via. Wilkes-Barre. When anything happens here we telephone it to the county seat where a big liar makes it three times larger than it is and we get the credit without doing the lying.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

A very pleasant party was given at the residence of C. G. Barkley, Esq. last Friday night, by his daughters Misses May and Jo. About eighty persons were present. The premises were illuminated by Chinese lanterns, with very pleasing effect. Dancing and other amusements were indulged in until a late hour. Bloomsburg is becoming quite gay in a social way.

The tax duplicates of the county, and school district have been placed in the hands of M. C. Woodward, collector, and all persons wishing to save the five per cent. penalty must pay their taxes on or before August 10th. The Collector will be at the office of Guy Jacoby, Esq., on Aug. 1st, 2d, and 3d, and on the 8th, 9th and 10th, from 2 to 6 o'clock, p. m., to receive taxes.

Loten Sherwood was killed near Jameson City last week Thursday, while engaged in logging for Sherwood, Royal & Co. A log had lodged against a tree, and while others were being made to detach it, a team being hitched to it, it struck a tree with a broken top which fell on him and crushed his skull. The remains were buried at Benton. He was about 45 years of age.

Manor Rest Inn at Jameson City presents an attractive and imposing appearance as one approaches it on the railroad. It is one of the points of interest that attracts the attention of all excursionists to the North Mountain. It is expected that arrangements will soon be made to open the Hotel, and a grand opening will take place. One of the biggest excursions of the season is looked for.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday evening July 18. Plans were submitted by an architect for the proposed Town Building, which would make the building cost more than was intended, and it was therefore decided that other plans for a two story and a three story building should be prepared, and submitted for the action of the Council.

Building permits were granted to H. J. Clark and F. P. Billmeyer

We never publish personal controversies willingly. The private quarrels of individuals are of little interest to the public, and ought to be settled privately. But in the present war of words that is raging between Prothonotary Snyder and William Krickbaum, the latter began it and invited a reply. At Mr. Snyder's request we have given space to those replies, and he has assumed the responsibility of his allegations by signing his name thereto.

E. L. Lemon and A. A. Pealer, of Fishingcreek, have purchased the steam thresher of Bartley Albertson, and will travel over the usual route heretofore followed by him. Mr. Albertson has been running his machine through the county for a number of years, and his work has given general satisfaction. The new owners will prove themselves equally as efficient. Any one desiring to communicate with them should address E. L. Lemon, Runyon, Pa.

THE VEAL LAW.—The law prohibiting the killing of a calf before it has attained the proper age is severe and somewhat stringent. It provides that any person who kills, or causes to be killed, with intent to sell the meat thereof for family use, a calf of less than four weeks, or knowingly sells or has in his possession such meat, with the intent to sell the same for such use to a foreign market, shall be imprisoned not more than six months or fined not more than $300.

There have been many trespasses committed at Oak Grove heretofore, and the management is determined to protect the property and put an end to all unauthorized intrusions. The Grove is private property and no one has any right there without permission. Notice is hereby given that any persons found on the premises on Sunday or any other time without permission will be prosecuted according to law. Parents who do not want to pay costs should keep thier children away from there, except when it is open to the public.

Of the origin of "milk shake" the following account is given: The seductive beverage dealt out all through the country, was invented only a year or so ago in Boston, and by the end of last summer it had become common in the remote West, and in the South as well as through the East. It wears well, and the milk dealers this summer say it is bound to take the wind out of the soda water fountain sails. Its name describes it excellently, for it is nothing but plain milk with a little essence shaken up in it by a machine that turns with a crank.

J. G. Wells will occupy both sides of the store room where he is now located, in a few weeks. The room will be enlarged by the removal of the partition, the cases will be remodeled, and many other improvements made. In order to make room for him an addition will be built in the rear of the building, which will be added to the COLUMBIAN office. The entrance to the COLUMBIAN office will be at the front door, the same as heretofore, and a business office will be retained in the front room. When completed, both, Mr. Wells and the printing office, will have more room, and be more conveniently arranged.

The owners of vicious dogs may read with profit the following synopsis of the law in reference to their animals: If anybody is attacked on the highway by a dog, the person has the right to kill the dog, and the owner can be held accountable for any injury inflicted by the animal. Even on the premises of the owner of the dog, should a person be attacked and injured after endeavoring to protect himself, the owner can be held responsible for damages inflicted, provided it can be shown that the person injured was in pursuit of business or on a friendly visit. If a dog by barking at passing horses or vehicles occasions any damage, its owner is liable for the loss sustained.

Fine Cabinets in vignette or scroll.
tf M'Killip Bros.

The Manor Rest Inn property at Jameson City consists of more than an acre of ground, with a four story frame hotel ninety feet long, with verandas, water, sewerage and all modern conveniences. It has cost the company nearly $8000. In order to furnish the house a mortgage for $3450 has been placed on the property and bonds of $100 each have been issued at six per cent. payable in ten years or sooner. No better security can be obtained than this, and persons wanting a good investment should apply at once to W. R. Tubbs, Geo. E. Elwell, or A. L. Fritz, Bloomsburg. 2w

Much complaint has been made of late by strangers coming from the city to Bloomsburg by the Pennsylvania railroad. On asking for a ticket to Bloomsburg, they have been given a ticket to Bloom Ferry, with the assurance that that is the name of the Bloomsburg station, and that it is just across the river from the town, and that conveyance meet every train. Ticket agents on the Pennsylvania road ought to know better than this, for they are certainly drawing on their imagination when they impart such information. We know of several people who have been landed the other side of the river at night, and been obliged to walk to town in stormy weather because they were misinformed by the ticket-seller. The Pennsylvania Company should either put a bridge across the river, or instruct its agents to tell people that there are no accomodations whatever at Bloom Ferry.

The COLUMBIAN Printing Office is now the best equipped of any establishment in Northeastern Pennsylvania, outside of Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Williamsport.

For years it has been ahead of all others in the county in its facilities, and jobbing patronage, being the only office that propelled its job presses by water power, the others using foot power. Notwithstanding this, the business has grown to such proportions, that it became necessary to increase our facilities, and we now have a Campbell Book and job press in operation which is capable of turning out a great deal of work in a short time. A new stereotyping outfit, purchased in Kansas City, Mo., has also been added to our machinery, which enables us to duplicate forms, so that books, circulars and other similar work can be turned out at prices fully as low as can be done in the cities. Our outfit now consists of six printing presses, and there are twice as many men engaged in doing our work as in any other office in the county. All kinds of printing, no matter what, can be obtained here, at the very lowest prices, and on the latest improved machinery. Call in and see it.

The Harvest Home Reunion of the five congregations under the pastoral care of Rev. A. Houtz will be held in the grove of Mr. McGargell near Orangeville on Thursday, August 1st. The forenoon session will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. and will pertain to the harvest. The afternoon session will pertain to the twentieth anniversary of the present pastorate, and will include the reading of the history of the charge and the rendering of several toasts by the ministerial brethren of Wyoming Classis. The usual offerings for benevolence will be lifted at each session. There will be about two hours devoted to dinner and social intercourse. An interesting programme with excellent music has been prepared for the occasion. The dinner will be in the form of a basket picnic. An excellent spring in this beautiful grove will furnish ample water for man and beast. All persons bringing horses must avoid tying them to any tree that might thereby be injured. Excursion rates can be had on that day at all stations on the B. & S. R. R. to Orangeville. No confectionery stand of any kind will be permitted on the grounds. If the weather should be too inclement, the services will be held in the church. All are cordially invited to attend.

A. HOUTZ, Pastor.

The Lutheran Sunday School picnic at Central Grove Park, Thursday of last week was quite a success. There were about seven hundred on the grounds including children. The day was a beautiful one, and hence afforded a fine opportunity of walking up to Jamison City, many taking advantage of the nearness, and desirous of seeing the industries there. Jamison City is certainly a growing place, many new houses being built to accomodate the workmen. The first point of interest is the large saw mill. Logs were taken from the boom, carried up into the mill, run through the edging machine, taken to the gang saws, and made into boards in less time than it takes to write a notice of it. The hub factory is the next point, here hubs are turned from the solid logs at the rate of two a minute. In the same building is the veneering machine. The ground is just being broken for the large tannery, this is being built by Corcoran & Co., owners of the saw mill, who are so crowded with orders for lumber that they cannot cut for building the tannery, which will take about one million feet of lumber. The plumbers are at work fitting up the Manor Rest Inn. It is a great mistake that this building was not completed for this season. It is certainly a beautiful place, and will be a great attraction for the summer season. It is worth the walk from the grove just to visit this hotel which will no doubt be the greatest summer resort in this section.

An Industry of the Flood.

Nelson, Byers & Co., the Williamsport lumber firm that purchased the stray logs in the vicinity of Columbia, have now leased the property located between the Columbia Gass Works and the Susquehanna Rolling Mill and the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad tracks and the river. The property has a frontage of two hundred and fifty feet along the river. They have also leased a portion of the wharf belonging to the Chestnut Hill Iron Company This will be used for piling ground. The firm estimates it will require three or four years work to cut the timber into manufacturing lumber. They expect to pay out about $3000 monthly in wages and a large number of men will find employment.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The following are the officers of Theta Castle, No. 276, of Bloomsburg, Pa., for the ensuing six months' term: Past Chief, Wm. B. Cummings; Noble Chief, Wm. E. Shaffer; High Priest, George L. Moyer; Venerable Hermit, John C. Rutter, Jr.; Master of Records, Guy Jacoby; Clerk of Exchequer, H. A. Schoch; Keeper of Exchequer, I. D. White; Sir Herald, B. W. Hagenbuch; Worthy Bard, J. K. Bittenbender; Worthy Chamberlain, Geo. Edgar; Ensign, Wm. H. Housel; Esquire, C. L. Hendershot; First Guardsman, Elmer McBride; Second Guardsman, W. J. Shutt; Trustees, S. P. Hagenbuch, J. S. Blue and W. H. Brooke; Representative to Grand Castle, Jacob Shaffer. The membership is one hundred and nine.

New Form of Burial.

Doctors and undertakers of Pittsburg are considering a compromise between burial and cremation. The idea is to erect mammoth mausoleums to hold thousands of bodies, and by a system of air draughts, to dry the bodies up. A corporation proposes to introduce the plan to various cities.

FORCED REPLY TO NO. 3.

Mr. Krickbaum, you commenced this paper contest without the slightest provocation and when it is over I hope you will ever after hold your peace.

You tried to vilify my father while living because he supported Mr. Snyder of Mifflin for Sheriff and you was defeated. You wrote a letter to Mr. Joseph Martz of Catawissa to which you made false accusations against him and I secured the letter and handed it to ex-Sheriff Aaron Smith of Hemlock. Since then you turned your attention toward me, until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and have taken every advantage with your vile sheet to glut your vengeance.

As I stated before, you are conducting your paper for the sole purpose of applauding your friends and denouncing your enemies.

You made several abusive statements about ex-Sheriff Smith of Fishingcreek because he refused to become a tool in your hands and give you his official patronage, and had the Associate Judges been true to their trust and convictions and refused you the license advertisements you would have poured your spleen upon them just as you do upon other officials you fail to control.

I care for nothing you said in your last week's article, but about teachers' certificates, which you know to be a branded falsehood. You made a similar charge in front of the Central Hotel during our campaign in '84 when you said that I had sold Hon. J. T. Fox of Beaver and Mr. G. M. Ikeler of Mt. Pleasant each a certificate, which I made you recall quicker than you said it. I never examined Mr. Ikeler and as to Mr. Fox you denied to him of ever saying so. It appears that lying and deception are your essential elements of success. You always lied about that barrel of whisky you bought and had placed in the new jail, to which I will refer by and by.

As to the certificate, I dare you to produce your author, you branded falsifier. The first time I ever hear of you repeating this falsehood, I'll make you retract it the first opportunity. I am sorry you have not more respect for the teachers.

You want me again to explain about fees, which is becoming monotonous; however, I'll repeat in substance what I said before; in the Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, and Oyer and Terminer, I charge the same as you did when you were Prothonotary, and in the Sessions I charge less; for instance for appointment of constable or supervisor you charged $1.25 for which I charge $1.00, and for constables' bonds and returns I never charged anything, because the fee bill you are constantly quibbling about does not allow it. You charged them at every Session which, amounted to about $200.00 during your administration. Do not take my word for this but ask the constables, they are the best authority. As you have become a reformer you should return this money where it properly belongs and hereafter teach reform by example and not by precept. With you it has been line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, until you filled your pockets with illegal fees, bridges and jail contracts, $500.00 stolen bond, and shaved sheep orders, and when the honest taxpayers became disgusted and turned you out of office, you grew angry, cursed the Democratic party and bolted the County, State and National ticket, attempted to join the Republican yarty, but was rejected as an ex-boss. You purchased a newspaper of your own cloth and now would like to be recognized as a prominent editor of the county. Oh! what a jewel thou art!

You want six signers to a paper to call on you to explain away that $500.00 stolen bond. If you will return the amount of it I'll get you any quantity of signers. You would succeed about as well as you do in trying to explain the barrel of whisky away. I have a letter in my possession which you wrote to Mr. Weirman at Benton asking him to get six of the Grand Jury to sign a paper denying that you had a barrel of whisky at the jail, out of which they freely drank when visiting the public buildings, so you could explain it away.

You deny charging $3.00 for advertising audits, etc., since you announced that you would charge only $2.00, which is untrue; you take three when you can. The last one paid into the office for you is in the estate of Thomas Faus, deceased, where you receipted the record for $3.00 April 1, 1889. This is just like your barrel of whisky. You are fast on the record, still you deny it.

In regard to the marriage license in Locust, please give me the name of the party, and if I am in error, I'll cheerfully correct it. The fees are as follows: Where both parties are adults 50 cts.; where one is a minor 50 cts. additional, and when both are minors 50 cts. more for consent and acknowledgements. The Justice's costs are the same as those of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

As to the assessment of '63 you must be getting scarce of ammunition to see if I owned a dog; you have been well rewarded looking after dogs, especially when they destroy the farmers sheep, and you explained to them that there was no money in the treasury and shaved their orders. Had you asked me I could have told you I owned no dog and was clerking at Wilkesbarre, No. 52 Market St., for M. A. Holmes & Co., for three years, during which time I paid $384.00 assessments to fill quotas, and still hold the receipts. You were more loyal, you served your county twenty years in the Court House, altered the records, served as Commissioners clerk, Deputy Treasurer, board of County Commissioners and Deputy Sheriff, all at the same time, run and robbed the county, and made many candidates bite the dust who refused to give you half the emoluments, provided you assisted them to office, and subscribed $15.00 toward a flag for Fishing creek township which you still refuse to pay; rolled a barrel of whisky into the new jail; perjured yourself in trying to deny it, and deserted and cursed the Democratic party because it became disgusted at your loyalty and turned you out.

As to Jury fee, don't worry. I am under $40,000.00 bond approved by the Court, and the County owes me more than $30.00 worth of Jury fees which will be paid to the county at our next settlement in the near future, provided I step down and out with public funds like you did, then it is proper time to call a halt. As to County Auditor, you were at the bottom of all the trouble causedt he Register and Recorder and myself, which compelled us to go to Harrisburg to get corrected, and many thanks we owe the Auditor General for his fair and impartial treatment. While there I conversed with many leading members of the Legislature who informed me that they considered you nothing more than a boodler and wall flower, and if I were to tell your readers where you spent your leisure hours it would make them blush with shame. The most of the time you were in the same condition I saw you a few days since when you were trying to lead your horse to water, in a beastly state of intoxication, when some boys were playing ball at the rink, stopped and watched you and the tallest remarked "look at Krickbaum, he is too drunk to lead his horse; isn't he a nice man to go to the Legislature." "He is not leading his horse but his horse is leading him," cried another.

Last Thursday you accompanied the Lutheran picnic from this place to Hess' Grove with a bottle of liquor in your pocket and treated parties on the train, when the Superintendent of the R. R. gave you notice to abstain from such a disgraceful display in presence of Sunday School children. How is this for reform?

You want to know why I charge $1.00 for four affidavits to draw a jury; because the fee bill allows 25cts for each affidavit and you charged the same. The Sheriff and Register and Recorder charge the same fees their predecessors did, which are legitimate. Yet you made a specialty of me because the people put you out and me in. "Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye." As to the remainder of questions on fees I refer your readers to the Records; they are open for inspection free of charge, and no person in the county has had freer access to them and the flies than you, and in return you heaped a hundred fold more curses and abuse upon me than all the rest of the people in the county. I am sorry your heart is so full of malice and ill-will that you cannot be comforted without this paper contest. Should you desire anything more to gratify your spleen please call for it in No. 3—and you shall be accommodated. You had better devote your time and attention and explain to your constituents why you voted against their interests in the late Legislature. You faithfully promised when you were peddling boodle at the dead hours of night that if elected that you would discharge your duty faithfully and efficiently. When you were sworn in you took an oath to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which forbids under Article XVII, Sect. 8th, the taking of free railroad passes which you took in defiance of your oath, law and justice, besides other trimmings, and voted for the interests of railroad corporations against those of the poor taxpayers, compelling them to shut up their cows, bawl themselves lank and lean for the abundance of pasture that is going to waste as their children go hungry to bed, crying for milk, all because railroad companies need not fence their tracts, for which you voted, for passes and extra trimmings. This is a living vital question to which your attention is invited. You doubtless will try to explain it away as you did the barrel, but you are on record and you cannot deceive your constituents. You speak again about Mr. Weirman's affidavit. The following letters will explain themselves:

"All communications should be accompanied with a stamp to secure prompt attention. Office of Wm. Krickbaum, Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Penn'a. October 17, 1883. Friend James Weirman, Dear Sir: There will be a gathering at the Mifflin X Roads Hotel on next Friday night. Now if you will come down on Friday forenoon, I will take you over and bring you back on Saturday forenoon and keep you clear. I hope you will come. I have had no chance to talk to you since the *Ohio Election.* Now we must all work. Urge every Democrat to come out and vote. Come, Jim, and let's have some fun once. Beaver is a bully place for that. Yours, &c. Wm. Krickbaum."

The above is a verbatim copy in which you wanted every Democrat to come out and vote, and after you were defeated for the nomination for Prothonotary you deserted and cursed the party, bolted the ticket and urged every Democrat to stay at home or do as you did. You are a Democrat for office and revenue only.

The following I received from Mr. Weirman: "Benton, February 10th, 1884. Mr. Snyder, Sir: I have been confined to the house sick since last Thursday. I wish to see you some day. I would like to have been in Bloom court week. I am confident I could have gained some valuable information but I have enough now to debar Billy from that nomination even should he be able to corrupt enough voters with his money and whisky to secure the amount of votes that is required to get the delegates to nominate him. I believe if I were to tell him at the present time that I would expose him if he did not withdraw his name from the contest, he would do it rather than be exposed. I will wait and see and when the proper time comes I'll burst out upon him like a volcano and bury him beneath the ruins of his own corruption.

Burn this letter, for Billy looks upon me as one of his particular friends and I want him to think so till I get all out of him I want. Yours, respectfully, J. R. W."

Here was a McFarlan; he got into your ring, and was conversant with all your tactics. Once a "dear friend," now you denounce him; why don't you sue that promissory note for $110.00 and rule it out for arbitration?

Now as to the barrel of whisky, at the jail about which so much has been said. The records at the distillery clearly and distinctly show to whom every barrel of whisky is sold, and a careful report thereof must be made under oath to the Revenue Collector to avoid defrauding the government. This was done, as the records of the distillery and in the Collector's office at Wilkes-Barre show that you purchased a barrel and had it placed according to your personal instructions in the new jail. The distiller did his duty as a man of business properly, for which he is to be congratulated, and when you were asked by a man from Benton through the papers if you did not have a barrel of whisky at the jail, you went and made the following affidavit:

"As to that barrel of whisky the deponent says, that he has not a barrel of whisky at the new jail nor anywhere else."

Sworn and subscribed before me July 29, 1884. W. KRICKBAUM.
John M. Clark, J. P.

This you denied like a Judas in your last week's article in which you say, "this is a matter we would very much regret to have the public believe, and more sorry if it were true, but knowing it to be false we will mention to Mr. Snyder that this is a grave charge and that the like could not be expected to come from the pen of a decent white man." You ought to "regret" and be "sorry" to stand before the public a perjurer and have the audacity to still deny it. Rednose Mike regretted and was sorry for what he did, for which he paid the penalty of the law, and if you had your dues you would be paying the penalty of your crime behind the bars of the Eastern Penitentiary for perjury.

WM. H. SNYDER.

Run over by a Reaper.

Dean, a little son of Mr. W. V. Robbins, of Cambra, was run over by a mower last Friday and badly hurt. He climbed on the machine while his father's back was turned and the horses starting threw him under the wheels. One of the wheels passed over his head and such was the weight of the machine that his eyes were forced from their sockets. Notwithstanding the injury he is in a fair way to recover.—*Echo.*

Don't Give Up

because you feel blue and are troubled with that tired and all-gone feeling. Do as I did, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters, it will make you feel like a new person; it did me.

JESSIE HOLMES,
354 Tremont street, Boston.

Corner Stone Laying.

The corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday, July 30, at 5 o'clock, p. m. Rev. Dr. Cattell is expected to deliver the address, and many ministers of neighboring charges have been invited by Rev. I. M. Patterson, the pastor, to be present.

The Carpet Factory.

David Hensinger was awarded the contract for building the new Carpet Factory last Saturday. The building will be located on Fifth street back of the Fair Ground, and will consist of three buildings, one of which will be three stories high, the second being for dyeing, the third for boiler and engine. This industry, which will be one of the largest in town, will be conducted by James Magee & Co., of Philadelphia, who are men of large experience in the business.

Baby Carriages Free on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued instructions to all baggage agents and baggage masters on the system east of Pittsburg and Erie to receive and carry free of cost in baggage cars, baby carriages, when accompanied by their owners.

This is a concession in favor of the children which their parents will heartily appreciate and it is but another manifestation of the constant endeavor of the company to make the road attractive to everybody.

Consumption Surely Cured

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send wo bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post offic address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept-21-1y

How to Wash Flannel Shirts.

"Yes, we have a good deal of complaint from customers about the shrinking of their shirts," said a dealer this morning. "All material will shrink some. We generally allow half an inch of flannel, and if it is properly washed there is no reason why it should shrink some perceptibly after that. The proper way is to souse the garment in hot sud—never rubbing it—and put it repeatedly through the wringer. The garments should never be wrung with the hands and never put in cold water."

100 Ladies Wanted

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.
Apr. 26-6m.

Life size crayons in gold frames only $10.
tf M'Killip Bros.

A Story on Your Watch.

WHICH EXPLAINS A LITTLE ECCENTRICITY IN ROMAN NUMERICALS.

"Mark down the figures on the face of a watch," said a jeweler.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—began the reporter, as he put pencil to paper.

"No, I mean Roman numerals."

Then this was produced:

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.

"You are wrong," said the jeweler.

"I guess not," said the reporter.

WHY SOLDIERS DESERT

LIGHT THROWN ON THE SUBJECT BY AN EX-PRIVATE, U. S. A.

TYRANNY AND BRUTALITY OF PETTY OFFICERS—INHUMAN PUNISHMENT ADMINISTERED TO A RECRUIT WHO REFUSED TO CLEAN A SPITTOON—HIS REVENGE.

It is an undisputed fact that the abuse of the power held by non-commissioned officers of our army tends in a great measure to cause men to desert who would otherwise be content to remain permanently in the service. The following short story will perhaps better illustrate my meaning: In the fall of 18— I was stationed at a western post garrisoned by cavalry and infantry. At the time I was acting post sergeant major, and my duties required me to verify the descriptive and transfer rolls of every recruit forwarded to our camp. In this way I became personally acquainted with every man in the post and his antecedents. I had been some eight months in the performance of this duty when a chap, whose real name I shall not mention, but who was at once nicknamed by the soldiers "Calamity," arrived from the West Point cavalry detachment and was assigned to duty with E troop of my regiment.

Calamity was a modest appearing young fellow, who had evidently seen better days, and who to my mind had unmistakably missed his vocation in becoming a soldier. The first sergeant of E troop was a deserter from a Prussian Uhlan regiment, and among the soldiers of "ours" was known as "Limburger." He was a fine appearing man and a fairly well drilled soldier. Owing, however, to his overbearing manner to enlisted men generally, he was regarded as a downright nuisance in the camp. No less than sixty men had deserted from his troop alone during the year, and such was his reputation as a tyrant at the St. Louis depot that recruits upon learning that they were to join his command jumped from the train or deserted at some one of the stopping places on their way west.

TIED UP BY THE THUMBS.

Calamity had been just two days in camp when he incurred the ill will of Limburger by objecting to clean out the latter's spittoon. There is no law or regulation in the army sanctioning the employment as a servant of any enlisted man save in the case of an officer, the latter usually paying for such services. A non-commissioned officer under no circumstances is allowed a servant.

The sergeant was furious over the refusal of Calamity to obey his unlawful order, and without further ado directed that Calamity be tied up by the thumbs. In those days the first sergeant and the sergeants of the guard could do pretty much as they pleased with privates who disobeyed their orders or who were in any way insubordinate. Such punishments as tying up by the thumbs, bucking and gagging, carrying and standing on a barrel were then recognized in the army and inflicted by subalterns at their pleasure.

There is no torture ever invented by man that can surpass in cruelty that of suspension by the thumbs. Calamity, after being seized by a corporal, was ordered to mount a box; his thumbs were crossed and securely lashed with a stout cord. The end of the latter was then thrown over a beam and he was hoisted up until his body rested upon his tip toes. The rope being now secured to a ring bolt in the wall the box was kicked from beneath the poor wretch and his form dangled in mid air slowly revolving with the twist of the rope, his entire weight resting on his thumbs. For some moments Calamity remained perfectly quiet when suddenly he gave vent to a most despairing yell. His unearthly shrieks could now be plainly heard at the distance of a mile.

Of a sudden the shrieks became fainter, and when the sergeant of the guard and officer of the day reached the guard house it was found that the prisoner had swooned. The body was immediately cut down, the surgeon hurriedly sent for and the man ordered to the hospital. Not one word of disapproval of Limburger's action in this affair was uttered by his troop commander, who dismissed the matter when reported to him by savagely remarking that it would be a fine lesson in discipline for the beggar, meaning Calamity.

THE WORM TURNS.

After his recovery he made a brave effort to spruce up and soon became a fairly expert horseman and quite proficient in drill. He admitted to me that he really liked soldering, and if permitted meant to thereafter make the army his home. In this I encouraged him, at the time promising to obtain him a clerkship at the first opportunity. The man was now trying his level best to please old Limburger, but the latter was too pig headed to understand his motives. Finally our regiment was ordered into the field against Indians. The night before leaving camp every man was supplied with a revolver and thirty rounds of cartridges. The company property was hastily packed in boxes and every man exerted himself to the utmost in his efforts to insure our speedy departure on the morrow. Calamity had been selected by Limburger to do the dirty work in the orderly room, the former uncomplainingly acting as he was told.

Just before taps a scuffling noise was heard in the first sergeant's room, accompanied by loud oaths, followed by the rapid discharge of two revolver shots. On repairing to the spot it was found that Limburger had been shot through the cheek and right hand. He was too frightened at first to make known the name of his assailant, and tremblingly asserted that his end had come. At the hospital he explained that he had ordered Calamity to make up his bed for the night, and upon the latter refusing to act as his valet de chambre he became angry and knocked the fellow down.

Regaining his feet, Calamity had drawn his revolver and after firing as described had fled the camp. Forty-eight hours afterwards he was retaken by an Indian scout sent in pursuit of him, and after being heavily ironed he was conducted back to camp and placed in the gaurd house for trial by general court martial.

After already serving six months at hard labor awaiting trial and sentence he was given five years imprisonment with loss of all pay due or to become due and dishonorably discharged the service.

This case is by no means an imaginary one. Hundreds of such cases have occurred in our army where men, driven to desperation by the downright cruelty of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, have attempted the lives of their persecutors before deserting. In regiments where soldiers are humanly treated there are comparatively few desertions reported.—*New York News.*

NO PAIN IN DEATH

A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN TALKS FREELY ON THE SUBJECT.

EDUCATED PERSONS FEAR DEATH LEAST—GOOD CHRISTIANS WHO ARE IN NO HURRY TO LEAVE THIS WORLD—WOMEN ARE BRAVER THAN MEN IN THE LAST MOMENTS.

One day a writer was sitting in the office of Dr. Shrady, editor of THE MEDICAL RECORD and the physician who attended General Grant in his illness. The death agonies of fiction writers came up in the course of conversation, and the question, is death painless? naturally suggested itself. Dr. Shrady is a man of commanding presence, of aggressive disposition, and positive in his tones.

"Speaking generally," said he, "the death agony is very rarely attended by pain, because the system is always prepared for death by a weakening of the vital forces, by the circulation of impure blood through the brain and by the obtunding of the nerves. Of course some people have more pain than others, and this is largely determined by temperament. A nervous man — all other things being equal—suffers more pain than a man who has enjoyed robust health, because the nervous man's sensibilities are stronger, but the pain of death is more in the anticipation of it than in the reality. The instinct for life is strong in man, and the teachings of the present day as well as the writings of our novelists do not make the majority of men any the more ready to die. Hell fire is not preached as much as formerly; it is an unpopular doctrine, but it is nevertheless taught, and often adds to the torture of dying people."

DO NOT WANT TO DIE.

"What people are the most afraid to die?"

"My own experience, strange as it may seem, has taught me that Christian people are, as a rule, the most afraid to die. My profession has brought me into contact with all sorts of men, and I have made a study of death from a psychological standpoint, and I have found that the best Christians are the most willing to stop out of Heaven as long as possible. They all want to get there, but they're in no hurry. The scientific philosopher who weighs the chances, who recognizes that there is no way of escape, since every one before him has had to meet the grim visitor, meets death as bravely as any. He knows that the necessity of dying is the penalty of living. He regards it from a purely matter of fact standpoint, and he is aware of the fact that no argument for theory will take off its edge.

"I am talking like an agnostic, am I not?" broke in the doctor, parenthetically, "but I am a believer in Christianity for all that, and what I have told you is the result of my experience as a physician and quite apart from my own preferences.

"Speaking generally," continued the doctor, "men of education face death with greater fortitude than men who are not educated. Philosophy has a great deal to do with the art of dying, although the Christian religion has been a great comfort to the human race in preparing the way for death, and in giving hope of life hereafter amounting in some cases almost to a realization of a better country beyond the line of time."

"Are men or women the braver in facing death?"

"Women are almost always pluckier than men. They endure pain much better. Have you ever observed how irritable a man is who is suffering from toothache or neuralgia, but a woman will often suffer without a murmur. All other things being equal a woman will face death with more calmness and fortitude than a man, which may be partly accounted for from the fact that the instinct for life is stronger in man, and his habits and surroundings have trained him not to give in so easily."

QUICK DEATH THE EASIEST.

"Which is the easiest kind of death?"

"The quickest death is the easiest death. In one of the prayers of the common prayer book we pray to be delivered from sudden death, but in reality if a man is prepared to die, sudden death is the easiest. It is absolutely painless, such deaths as result from apoplexy, a stroke of lightning or heart disease. Death by electricity is easy, much easier than people suppose. The punishment of the criminal consists in the anticipation of his approaching end, which is displayed in anxious eye, the trembling gait, the quivering lip, and depressed condition generally. I most firmly believe that if a man were placed on the scaffold, and kept in suspense for five minutes he would have received all the punishment he required, and if liberated would never again lift his hand against his brother man as long as he lived. The agony in hanging occurs before death and not at death. In some diseases the moribund condition lasts for hours, and in cases like this, where there is no hope for recovery, death's door is opened and the patient passes away as quietly as if going asleep. Consumptives for an instance (who, strangely enough, have hope to the very last), very often die in this sleep or if inclined to sleep, just before death they will say, 'Doctor, please raise the pillow a little,' and as the head is being raised there is a faint gurgling sound in the throat and death takes place apparently without pain."

"What death do you consider to be the most painful?"

"I think death from suffocation is, because the struggle for breath and the intense desire to overcome the impediments to breathing is something terrible to contemplate and still more terrible to experience. When a student at college I was very nearly drowned. I was taken out of the water insensible, and so I can speak of this kind of death from experience, because I was virtually dead; that is to say, if I had remained in the water a few minutes longer the curtain that divides time from eternity would have simply come down, and—well, the world would have been spared another doctor, wouldn't it?" said he with a smile.

"I heard previous to this experience of mine," he went on, "that drowning was a very pleasant death, and that drowning persons saw beautiful visions as the result of the circulation of carbonized blood, and I was waiting for them to occur, but they did not. I had read that it was a very pleasant sort of death, but when I came to the scratch under the water I found it anything but pleasant, and the remembrance of that terrible struggle for life in the water is, as you may imagine, among my most vivid recollections.—*New York Mail and Express.*

In tackling whisky with renewed vigor since his recent victory, Sullivan seems determined to fight to a finish the only antagonist that in the end is sure to knock him out.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

COMPARATIVE EXPERIENCE OF THE TWO GREAT STATES OF AUSTRIA.

New South Wales and Victoria have furnished the world with a great lesson in the merits of the rival fiscal politics of freedom and restriction. Starting together as free trade colonies, Victoria, after twenty years of freedom, adopted a policy of commercial restriction. At the time she made the change in 1866 she had every advantage over the older colony. She was 200,000 ahead in population; she had £1,000,000 a year more revenue; her external trade was £8,000,000 a year larger; her area of cultivated land was larger by 150,000 acres; she was equal to New South Wales in shipping and far ahead of her in manufactures. Since 1866 the two colonies have pursued their courses along the same lines in nearly all respects, except as to their fiscal politics. If anything, the conditions have been more favorable to Victoria than to South Wales. Yet what is the result? Victoria, who when she was a free trade colony was in everything which indicates material progress ahead of New South Wales, has been steadily falling behind in the race since she adopted protection. In 1866 the Victoria revenue was one million more; in 1888 it was one million less than that of New South Wales; last year the imports into Victoria only exceeded those into New South Wales by one million. In 1866 the exports from Victoria were valued at three millions more than those from New South Wales; last year they were seven millions less. In 1866 under free trade Victoria had already a considerable manufacturing industry, whereas New South Wales could hardly be spoken of as a manufacturing colony. Yet in 1887 New South Wales employed in her manufacturing industries 45,873 hands out of a population of a million, with a machinery of 26,152 horse power, while Victoria employed 45,773, with a machinery of 21,018 horse-power, showing a surplus in favor of New South Wales—small it is true, but still a surplus. In only one respect has Victoria advanced more rapidly than New South Wales—namely in agriculture. In this respect she has increased the lead over New South Wales, which she possessed in 1866. She has increased her cultivation five fold, while New South Wales has increased hers barely threefold. But in the face of the protracted drought in the latter colony and the superior adaptability of Victorian soil to agriculture, increase in this respect cannot outweigh the testimonials of decline given by other facts. It is impossible, indeed, to resist the conclusion that the progress of one colony has been hampered by protection, while the progress of the other has been furthered by free trade.—*B. R. Wise in Macmillan's Magazine.*

Lieutenant Governor W. T. Davies was one of the very few people of this State at the reception given by the Lawyers' Club, of New York, to President Harrison, during the Washington Centennial. After the reception, a young gentleman who happened to be sitting beside Mr. Davies on a sofa, opened the conversation, said he was from Pennsylvania, and kindly entertained him with a long dissertation on the various qualities of the State. Mr. Davies listened as attentively as if he had never heard a word of the Commonwealth before, and even politely expressed his astonishment at some of the marvelous things that were told him.

"You ought to take a trip to Pennsylvania," said the young advocate, finally.

"I have been there," was the reply. "In fact, I have lived there."

"You don't say! well, if you will allow me, who are you?"

"I am Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania."

The young man ought to have been abashed, but he wasn't. He just said, "Oh, I say. That's pretty good. Come have some Apollinaris. I thought you were a New Yorker, and wasn't I standing up for old Pennsy?"

Mother (gazing at her daughter's dressing-cushion) — Why, where did you get so many gentlemen's scarf-pins?

Daughter—I don't know myself. I find one in my hair almost every night after Gus calls, and to save me I can't imagine how they get there.—*The Epoch.*

In the Police Court.

"Prisoner, your face seems familiar to me. I think you were here before I left on my vacation.'

"Your Honor should be careful not to get me mixed up with my sister. We all bear the most striking resemblance to each other of any family you ever heard of."—*Judge.*

Mrs. Blinkers—Well did you go to the doctor to see about that bee sting on little Johnny?

Mr. Blinkers—Yes. He said we should put mud on it. He charged me $2 for the prescription, but he gave me the mud for nothing.

IT WON'T BAKE BREAD,—In other words Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that will not be disappointed in the result.

Bright's Disease.

A Two-Year-Old Child Saved After the Failure of Four Physicians.

"My little girl, ten years of age, was taken sick in March, 1886, with scarlet fever. When recovering she took a severe cold, which developed Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Her ankles, feet and eyes were terribly swollen; she had a burning fever, and all the symptoms of an aggravated case of Bright's Disease. Four of our best physicians attended her, but without success, and I

Gave Her Life was Despaired of.

But a mother's love and prayers surmount all difficulties, and I determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. This was a last resort, and I hoped, although my little daughter's case was a very severe one, that the Favorite Remedy would do for her what it had done for others whose condition had not been, seemingly, as hopeless. How happy I am that I determined upon this course—for an improvement was noticed immediately. The fever left her—her appetite improved—she gained six pounds in a short time, and one by one the well known and dreaded symptoms of the disease left her. Words fail to express my gratitude, and I cannot too earnestly recommend the Favorite Remedy. It was

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY,

and is due entirely to the Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians."

Mrs. Laura A. Kempton, West Rutland, Vermont

The diseases that follow Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria and various other complaints often leave behind them sequelæ of the most dangerous character. To expel all traces of such disorders, tone up the various organs, and fill the veins with pure and nutritious blood, use Dr. David Kennedy's

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The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. A-&-co.-Mc3-7-1y

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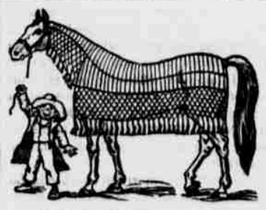

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This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Do not waste your money and not ever take SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use

Sulphur Bitters!

If your Tongue is Coated with a yellow sticky substance; if your breath foul and offensive; if your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS immediately.

The Invalid's Friend.

The young, the aged and infirm should try SULPHUR BITTERS. Nothing will be found so beneficial to build up the whole system, give tone to the nerves, clear the blood from all impurities, and make pure, rich blood, as SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood, or low state of the system, try SULPHUR BITTERS. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-day!

Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Don't Wait!

Send 2 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for book entitled cure published free.

Tales of the Iron Duke

A NEW SET OF STORIES OF THE CONQUEROR AT WATERLOO.

A new set of stories about the Duke of Wellington includes these: The Duke, being asked how it was he had succeeded in beating Napoleon's marshals one after another, said: "I will tell you. They planned their campaigns just as you might make a splendid set of harness. It looks very well, and answers very well until it gets broken, and then you are done for. Now I made my campaign of rope. If anything went wrong I tied a knot and went on."

When asked what was the best test of a great general he replied: "To know to retreat and to dare to do it." The Duke used to say that he attributed his success, in some measure, to always being a quarter of an hour earlier than he was expected, and the wise course is to attack your enemy at the moment he is preparing to attack you.

The Duke detested being helped. One day a gentleman nearly as old as himself made some demonstration of assisting him across Piccadilly when crowded. When the Duke reached the gates of the Apsley House he touched his hat and said: "I thank you sir." The stranger took off his hat and said: My Lord, I have passed a long and eventful life, but never did I hope to reach the day when I might be of the slightest assistance to the greatest man that ever lived." The Duke looked at him calmly and replied: "Don't be a ——fool!" and walked into Apsley House.—*London News.*

A Monster White Dragon.

THE ASSERTION MADE THAT ONE HAS BEEN SEEN IN CHINA.

A native paper at Sie-fu' China publishes the following: "A white dragon was seen on April 12. Dragons like water, and it had rained since about the middle of March straight on, ending on that day in a most tremendous hail storm, which smashed in country people's huts about their ears. Suddenly a powerful fishy smell became perceptible, and people coming in from the fields reported the presence of a huge creature, about a third of an acre long, in a pool of water. The next day a few people ventured out to see it. It was quite white, with scales two feet in size, with horned head, claws and a long tail, just as represented in pictures. On the 18 of April fine weather returned and the dragon was gone. Foreigners do not talk about dragons, but we Chinese do. Few, indeed, have seen them, but this instance seems too well authenticated to allow us to doubt of the power of this supernatural being to make himself occasionally visible to man.

How He "Bugled."

Zagonyi, commander of General Fremont's body guard, was a Hungarian refugee, and a man of most gallant spirit; not at all a man to overlook insubordination, or the appearance of it. He obeyed orders himself, and exacted obedience from others.

Just before the final charge at Springfield Mo., Zagonyi directed one of the buglers, a Frenchman, to sound a signal. The bugler seemingly paid no attention to the order, but darted off with Lieutenant Maythenyi. A few minutes afterwards he was observed in another part of the field vigorously pursuing the flying infantry.

When the line was formed in the city square after the engagement, Zagonyi noticed the bugler, and approaching him, said: "In the midst of the battle you disobeyed my order. You are unworthy to be a member of my guard. I dismiss you."

For reply the bugler held up his bugle, and showed the mouth-piece shot entirely away.

"The mouth was shot off," said he. "I could not bugle viz mon bugle, and so I bugle viz mon pistol and sabre."

It is unnecessary to add that the sentence of dismissal was withdrawn. —*Youth's Companion.*

Vintage of Grapes for Invalids.

The Port Grape wine of New Jersey is the best medical wine in the market, and it is said that the vintage of Alfred Speer far excels any other produced. It is heavy in body, rich in flavor, and well adopted for sickly persons and for general use. It makes new blood and gives color to the pale and sickly. Leading physicians prescribe this wine in their practice, and use it at their own homes. Druggists sell it.

Smith—I notice that Silliboy has left off posing as a musical genius.

Robinson—What makes you think so?

Smith—Why, hadn't you noticed that he had his hair cut off.

Hospital Remedies.

What are they? The growth of intelligence in medical matters has given rise to a demand for a class of genuine, reliable medicines. The opportunity of the ignorant quack, who grew rich curing everything out of a single bottle has passed. To supply satisfactorily this demand this list of remedies has been created. They are the favorite prescriptions of the most famous medical practioners of the day, gathered from the hospitals of London, Paris Berlin and Vienna. Prescriptions which cost the patients of these specialists from $25 to $100, are here offered, prepared and ready for use, at the nominal price of *One Dollar Each.* Not one of them is a cure all; each one has only the reasonable power of curing a single disease and each one keeps its contract. Sufferers from Catarrh, Diseased Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Fever and Ague, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or Nervous Debility, should send stamp for descriptive catalogue to Hospital Remedy Co., No. 343½ West King St., Toronto, Canada. If your druggist does not keep these remedies remit price and we will send direct free of duty.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

During the spring of 1871, while working in the field at my home in Morgan county, Ga., I pulled off my shoes to give my feet a rest. Unfortunately, I walked into a clump of poison oak, and in a few days my feet were in a terrible condition, and I could not put on a shoe because of the soreness and swelling. I was treated as poison oak cases usually are, and everything was healed up. About the same time the following spring, 1872, my feet became sore again, as at first, and every succeeding spring for five years brought back the same condition of the disease, only each time it became more distressing, because I began to think it was a lifetime trouble. Finally, I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I took six bottles, and to-day am entirely well. My improvement was gradual from the first, and no evidence of the disease remains. I shall take pleasure in testifying as to its curative properties. It is the greatest blood purifier in existence. Yours truly, J. L. MORGAN.

The foregoing certificate is taken at random from thousands of letters in possession of the Swift Specific Co., and presented simply as a sample. It is a voluntary statement, giving facts and results of the case. Its accuracy and genuineness are beyond question.

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Distilled from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, consumptives being greatly benefited by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and genial in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskeys. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers or very vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, neutralizes the poisons of fatigue, leaves one refreshed, not as a warrior-ous goes against one. Examination! None genuine unless bearing the signs

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle. I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY of Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure.—*Signed, Camille Arthur Mabery, Professor of the Universities of Munich, Heidelberg and Wesbaden.*

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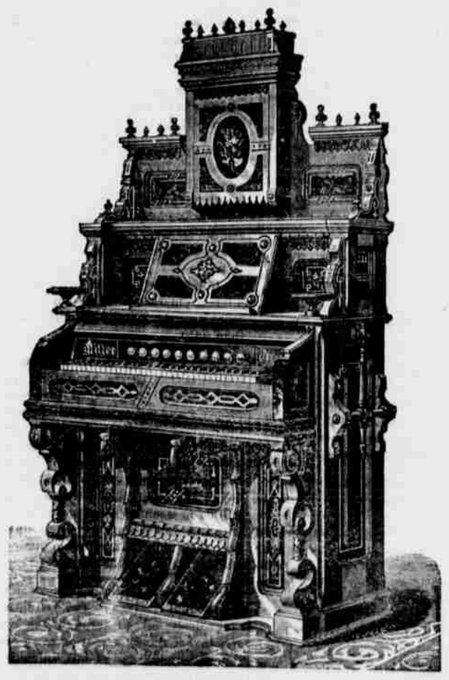

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JAN 1-y-48-1

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oct. 26-d-61.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
Northumberland	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 59	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	55
Shickshinny	7 20	3 09	11 58	8 08
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	....	12 20	8 3x
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 46
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 3
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	
Taylorville